TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895 No. 26

The Girls
Bless their pretty faces—are fond of good perfumes, and my Jane keeps the choicest odors from the best makers.
The P.P.P.P. Always Open.
30 Government St.

MANY people have old jewelry and stones in old fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design; also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this province.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B. C.

THE WESTSIDE

That January "Joy Killer," Dull Trade, Has Been Driven Away.

After the reaction from Holiday activity we have used a stimulant—on our stock. It has been often proved that the drawing power of Exceptional Value has made business until the Spring demand starts.

We have made prices talk for us as seldom before. Buyers have found out the excellent value obtained during the past week and we want to keep the people coming our way. Business, is serious business. We don't believe in trifling with the public, nor in the folly of marking up in order to record a greater apparent reduction.

There is Plenty of Money

Where the last lot came from, and desiring to give our customers an extension of time in which to invest it to good advantage and to put "music into the march," we continue to sell

Dress Goods, Jackets, Mantles, Underwear, Etc., at Marked Reductions

42 in. Heavy Serges at 15c.
54 in. English Heavy Tweeds at 90c. worth from $1.50 to $2.25.
Eider Down Flannels at 35c. worth 60c.
Indigo Print at 12 yds. for $1.00
Watered Striped Silks at 50c. per yard.
Grey Flannels "The Real Makay," from 12 1-2c. per yard.
Flannelettes, 10, 16, and 18 yards for $1.00.
White Cottons, 10, 16, and 22 yards for $1.
Hochelegs Sheetings, plain, 8-4, 21c.; 9-4, 26c.; 10-4, 31c. per pard.
Ginghams, 10, 12 and 16 yards for $1.00.
Oilcloth, 30c. per yard; spool cotton, best, 30c. per doz.
Tapestry covers from 25c. each; 500 cards Buttons at 10c. card of 2 doz.
Umbrellas from 50c.; Blankets, grey, from $1.90 per pair; white, from $2.10 per pair. Other goods in proportion.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE, January 10, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.
Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.
Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 34 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

O. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 18 to 22 Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin IT IS STANDARD. ....Flour....
The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.
ASK FOR IT.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company
. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live	19c. per lb	Chickens from	80c. to $1 per pair
Turkeys, dressed	20c. per lb	Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.	
Geese from	$1.25 to $1.50 each		
Ducks	$1.25 per pair		

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER ELBE

What the Captain of the Steamer Crathie Has to Say About the Collision.

Terrible Sufferings of the Men and Women Rescued by the Wildflower.

London, Jan. 31.—The latest figures place the number of lives lost by the sinking of the Elbe at 374. It is possible that some Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing smacks that were cruising in the vicinity where the Elbe went down may have rescued some of her passengers. The weather is very stormy. A violent northwest gale prevails in the North Sea and the chances are against the survival of any castaways for a considerable length of time. The Elbe's life boat, which came ashore at Yarmouth last evening, is believed to be the one from which the Wildflower rescued the survivors yesterday. A tug was sent out this morning to cruise in search of the survivors. The captain of the steamer Crathie, which is supposed to have sunk the Elbe, telegraphed the owners at Aberdeen from Maaslius that the vessel reached there with her bows stove in and sinking. He says it took the undivided attention of the crew to get the vessel into port and that when the collision occurred fog prevailed. The survivors say, however, that if the Crathie had stood by the Elbe the majority of her passengers might have been saved. The officers of the Elbe are very reticent regarding the accident.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The emperor, on behalf of himself and the empress, has expressed his deepest sympathy with the owners of the Elbe in their misfortune.

The New York office of the North German Lloyd steamship company was inundated from midnight until late this morning with people making countless inquiries respecting the fate of husbands, fathers, lovers and friends. There were a number of pitiful scenes among those who called.

Rotterdam, Jan. 31.—The second officer of the steamer Crathie says that after the collision with the Elbe the latter burned blue and red lights, and similar signals were returned, the belief being that no assistance was required on either side.

London, Jan. 31.—The English pilot of the Elbe says there was no confusion among the crew when she was struck, nor was there any among the passengers.

London, Jan. 31.—The survivors of the wreck of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe who were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower last evening were: Stolberg, third officer; Neussell, first engineer; Weser, paymaster; Schultzeiss, Linkmeyer and Sitting, assistant paymasters; Furst, chief stoker; Vicebe, steward; Wenning, Singer and Seibert, sailors; Dresson and Batko, ordinary seamen; Deharde, German pilot; Greenham, English pilot; Hoffman, Lugin, Schlegel and Vevera, of Cleveland, O., saloon passengers; Bothen, steerage passenger, and Miss Anna Buecker. Hoffman's home is in Nebraska. His wife and boy went down with the ship. All of them were in a pitiable condition, being but half clothed. Their few garments were frozen stiff, their hair coated with ice, and anxiety and effort had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore. The officers and sailors were fully dressed, but their clothes had been drenched and frozen and they had been almost paralyzed with cold and fatigue. They had been ashore three hours before they had sufficiently recovered to tell the story of the wreck. Their account agreed upon the following points:

The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. At four o'clock the wind was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea was running. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing that many vessels were near by. The captain ordered that rockets should be sent up at regular intervals to warn crafts to keep out of the Elbe's course. It was near to six o'clock and the Elbe was some 50 miles off Lowestoft, on the Suffolk coast, when the lookout sighted a steamer of some 1500 tons approaching. He gave the word and as a precaution, the number of rockets were doubled and they were sent up at short intervals. The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed noticeably there was a terrific crash. The Elbe was hit abaft the engine room.

When the smaller steamer wrenched away an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room was instantly filled. The engines were still and the big hulk began to settle. The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented any early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty were on deck when the ship was struck. The shock and crash roused everybody. The steerage was in a panic in a moment and men, women and children half dressed or in their night clothes came crowding up the companion ways. They had heard the sound of rushing waters as the other steamer backed off, had felt the Elbe lurch and settle, and had grasped the fact that it was a case of life and death with them, and almost to a man had succumbed to their terror. They clung together in groups fearing the cold and storm, and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance. The officers and crew were calm. For a few moments they were among the terror-stricken groups trying to quiet them, and encouraging the hope that the vessel might be saved.

It was soon apparent, however, that the Elbe was settling steadily; the officers being convinced that she was about to founder gave orders to lower the boats. In a short time three boats were got alongside, but the seas were breaking over the steamer with great force and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats lowered at about the same time were quickly filled with members of the crew and some passengers, but the number was small as the boats held only twenty persons each. The boat carrying the twenty-one persons who were landed at Lowestoft put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody noticed what became of the other boat. The survivors believe that she got away safely. They say that they tossed about in heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wildflower.

The little smack bore down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried and dragged from the one boat to the other. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours, with seas breaking over her and water that had been shipped half covering her body. Although her physical strength was gone, she showed true pluck and did not utter a word of complaint, and urged her companions not to mind her but to look after themselves. Hoffman's legs were hurt severely while changing boats. The survivors cannot say too much in favor of the crew of the Wildflower, who gave them every attention. Upon landing, the survivors were taken in charge by B. S. Bradber, German consul at Lowestoft, who sent some to the Sailors' Home and others to the Suffolk hotel. Miss Buecker, who took passage only to Southampton, will probably be able to go to London in a day or two.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,
Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Don't Overlook
The opening of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, on Saturday Night, February 2nd. New Management. Everything First Class.
WILLIAM BERWICK, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Grotto.

FOR THE NORTH
(The trip including Skidegate.)
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports via Vancouver on
Tuesday, Februrary 5th,
At 7 o'clock p.m. from Spratt's wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN, 6 Trounce Avenue.
Manager.

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Will offer for sale at their Mart, 88 Johnson street,
To-Morrow, February 1,
At 1:30 p. m.
FURNITURE
And Other Merchandise,
Consisting in part of Parlor Furniture, bed room suites, mattresses, bed steads, dining room furniture, pictures, book cases, chairs, carpets, 1 very fine cook stove, kitchen utensils, baby carriage, set single harness, etc., etc.
Also a lot of TINSMITH'S TOOLS consisting of rollers, shears, single and double runners, hammers, etc.
TERMS CASH.
W. FURNIVAL, Auctioneer.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Ever Victorious Japs Surround Wei-Hai-Wei.

London, Jan. 31.—A Chefoo dispatch says the advantage gained by the Chinese at Weihaiwei on January 26th did not last long. On that day the Chinese repulsed a land and sea attack by the Japanese, but conditions have changed, and Weihaiwei is completely surrounded by Japanese forces and is being bombarded by land and sea. The Chinese have begun to retreat, and if not already captured will soon be taken prisoners.

A dispatch to the Globe says the Japanese artillery have captured the eastern fort of Weihaiwei.

A later Chefoo dispatch says the Japanese have landed their body of troops at Weihaiwei and captured three forts. Another fort has been silenced by the Japanese fleet.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

Choppers in the Forests of Precious Woods Have Caused All the Trouble.

Consuls at Washington Trying to Prevent War Between the Neighbors.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is understood that a preliminary agreement has been reached by the Mexican and Guatemalan representatives in Washington for the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration which needs only the approval of the two governments to become effective, and no doubt is entertained that President Diaz will give his approval to the plan which has already received the adhesion of President Barrios. Full confidence was expressed in official circles that war is now out of the question and that the quarrel will be permanently ended by an entirely amicable agreement which will be memorable alike to Guatemala and Mexico.

The land involved in the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala is covered for the most part with dense forest of precious woods. The Mexican choppers from the north and the Guatemalan choppers from the south have clashed in the heart of the forest that fringes the banks of the rivers Usumacinto and Lacantun and their tributaries, and this has precipitated a conflict that might otherwise have slumbered indefinitely. Pretty much the whole controversy rests on the question of whether the Lacantun or one of the forks of the Usumacinto constitutes the boundary between the Mexican state of Chiapas and Guatemala. The old traditional boundary was the Lacantun, but according to the treaty of 1882 the boundary was pushed to the eastward. The Guatemalans do not now accept the Usumacinto as the boundary, and the companies declining to acknowledge the title of the little republic to the territory have recently invaded the country about Agua Azul and the left bank of the Lacantun. Don Miguel Turroco had one of the largest concessions. In June, 1892, the Guatemalan authorities ordered him to cease exploiting the forests. As he denied the authority of Guatemala, a company of soldiers was sent to enforce the order and capture the chief offender. Other complications of the same sort followed, Mexico declining to allow holders of Guatemalan concessions to strip the forests. An American engineer, Miles Rock, was sent out to survey the boundary. He ran a line thorugh the forests still farther west than the Lacantun, and included as Guatemalan territory the country of precious woods in which the complications had arisen. Diplomatic protests and answers have been exchanged without smoothing the trouble over, and now Mexico is waiting a definite statement from Guatemala before sending an ultimatum that will mean yield or fight. According to the Guatemalan claim the lands under dispute have been Guatemalan territory for over fifty years. The Guatemalans believe that Mexico's desire to extend her territory is at the bottom of the complication on the Chiapas border. They say that not until the last year or two has the Mexican government objected, though for years Mexican companies have been paying fees to Guatemala for the privilege of cutting the precious woods.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Ministers Meet the Local Politicians in an Unusual Way.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan arrived here shortly after noon to-day, en route for Ottawa, on their return from the tour, and went to the Albany club, passing the Queen's, where Sir Mackenzie Bowell is stopping. Later Mr. Costigan's private secretary went to the Queen's and registered for his chief, but Mr. Foster's name was not inscribed. In a few minutes the premier left the hotel and went to the Albany, where the ministers met the local politicians. No one here seems to have heard the report that an announcement as to dissolution or a session would be made to-day, but the gathering at the Albany occurred in a somewhat unusual way, for the ministers usually meet the politicians at the Queen's.

The Canadian Press association is in session here. The president's address noted the tendency of newspapers towards independence politically. The executive advocates changes in the libel law. The meeting will discuss the copyright act, subscription rates of newspapers and abuse of the postal law by alleged newspapers. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has arrived, but Dr. Rogers said today that he was still doubtful as to his patient's appearing at the banquet tonight.

WASHINGTON WIRING.

The Senate Still Wrestling with the Financial Question.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the senate the petition of the leather interest of New York was presented favoring the issue of five hundred millions in bonds. Pfeffer offered a resolution providing for a special election to take the sense of the people on the financial policy of the government. Allen was then called up and spoke on his resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to redeem all paper money in silver when he is satisfied the attempt is being made to deplete the treasury of its gold.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Public Bills in the Hands of Private Members Advanced Yesterday.

Most of the Afternoon Spent on the Westminster City Amendment Bill.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Kidd moved for a return showing, 1st. The extent and boundaries of all timber leases granted to mill companies or other parties between the Secheldt and Gower point, Howe sound; the date or dates on which such were granted; the amounts paid and when paid on the same, and the amounts, if any, now due thereon. 2nd. Also the dates of applications, with which plans of survey were submitted, for leases of timber limits, if any, in the said locality, the extent of the same and the date of the withdrawal thereof or the refusal to grant such leases. 3rd. Also a statement showing the pre-emption claims which have been recorded on areas included within such timber limits covered by lease or applied for and surveyed, and to whom such pre-emption records were granted. 4th. Also for all correspondence in respect to or in connection with such leases, timber limits and pre-emption claims.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Eberts introduced a bill to amend the game act.

Read a first time.

The house went into committee on the New Westminster city act amendment bill.

During the discussion on the clauses referring to exemptions Dr. Walkem asked if the Sisters' hospitals were exempt from taxation. If they were not he thought they should be.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought the general municipal act in dealing with exemptions included all hospitals.

Mr. Kennedy said he believed the Sisters' hospital was taxed, but the taxes were remitted.

Hon. Mr. Davie said for many years the taxes had been returned, but last year the council had refused to remit them.

Mr. Kennedy introduced an amendment doing away with appeal from the court of revision except on a point of law.

Mr. Eberts took exception to the amendment, as he said it was doing away with the right of appeal from the court of revision. As long as a man thought he was being unfairly dealt with he should be allowed to appeal.

Hon. Mr. Pooley and Hon. Mr. Davie were of the same opinion as Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Semlin said it was no reflection on the courts. He had heard judges say that individuals were better able to judge of the value of property than they were. He thought the judges would say in this case that the council were better able than they were to decide upon the value of property.

Mr. Kennedy said it would be all right if the judge could also act as a court of equalization. If he could not only those who could afford to appeal would be benefited.

Mr. Kennedy's amendment was defeated.

A number of minor amendments were made and the committee reported progress.

The report on the Victoria Hydraulic company's bill was adopted.

On consideration of the report on the Nanaimo city water works bill Dr. Walkem moved an amendment providing that the works shall not be undertaken until a by-law has been passed by the electors and also before commencing the work the city must approach any company carrying on the same business in the city with the view of purchasing the company's works. If the city and the company cannot come to an agreement as to price it must be referred to arbitration.

The regular notice not having been given, further consideration of the bill was deferred.

The Nanaimo city official map bill passed through the final stages.

Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stave Power company. The bill allowed the company to use the waters of the river for electrical and other purposes and to operate tram lines. One of the purposes was to manufacture paper. The company would not be able to interfere with any tramway company operating within a radius of fifty miles.

Mr. Semlin did not think any one would object to the construction of a paper mill, but they asked for more. They asked to supply power within a radius of fifty miles. To judge from the petitions against the bill, it would seem that the companies now operating had an exclusive privilege. The company now applying for incorporation would no doubt think that they also had an exclusive privilege. He objected to any company having such an exclusive privilege.

Hon. Col. Baker said it would be out of the question to give the company an exclusive privilege.

Mr. Helmcken said the company did not want an exclusive privilege.

Mr. Williams moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davie said a clause had been inserted in the bill to safeguard the interests of the companies now operating.

Mr. Sword said he had received permission from the promoters of the bill to insert a clause stating distinctly that no exclusive right was to be enjoyed by the company.

The motion to adjourn the debate was withdrawn.

Mr. Kitchen said the bill did not ask for exclusive privileges, but when cities wanted to construct similar works the attorney-general inserted a clause preventing cities from engaging in such undertakings. He did not, however, object to the second reading.

The bill was read a second time.

The house adjourned at 5.30.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

GALIANO ISLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

Galiano Island, Plumper Pass, Jan 28.—Mr. F. A. Elles of Victoria has been a visitor on Galiano Island.

At an adjourned meeting of the Plumper Pass Rifle Association, it was resolved that the club should be disbanded and that the funds were to be handed to Secretary Macklin for re-imbursement among the members.

A gentleman, a resident of Victoria, happened by chance last week to visit Galiano. In a conversation which took place between him and an islander, he stated, "I have travelled around for years and visited many places, but a happier, more thrifty and hospitable community I never was in until I came on this island."

After the correspondence which has appeared in the papers in reference to "crime on the islands," it should be stated that Constable Drummond, having a very extensive coast line to travel is most conscientious in his labors, and is always on the alert as has already of late been proved.

PORT HAMMOND.

From our own correspondent.

Port Hammond, B. C., Jan. 28.—The elections are over and everything has resumed its old run. The defeat of Mr. W. Isaacs was a foregone conclusion as was also that of Mr. Blackstock. The new council consists of the following gentlemen: Reeve, H. Ferguson; councillors—J. McKenny, J. Laity, A. Dockstender T. Bosomworth, M. Ball.

The weather has been all that could be desired for the past month.

Mr. W. F. Fullerton, provincial grand secretary of C. O. O. F., returned to Victoria last Sunday after having attended the ball and lodge meeting of Loyal Fraser Valley lodge No. 91, C. O. O. F.

Mr. A. L. Lazenby is away on a business visit and will return to-morrow.

Dyking matters are at a standstill here. We hope that something will be done in regard to the matter without delay, so that the farmers on the low lands will have some protection from any further overflow of the Fraser river. It is useless to expect any help from the government in the matter, as they evidently have no money, all available cash having been sunk in the Nakusp & Slocan railway and similar schemes.

VICTORIEN SARDOU

The Great Dramatist.

The mobile features of this great man are seen above. Sardou is the great wizard of the stage, clothing his characters in flesh and blood, and making them live. He makes, not mummies, but men and women, as witness the realistic portrayals of Bernhardt,—chiefly the master's thought. When body and brain are weary with work, anything that will drive away the blues must possess a great value. It is the verdict of Sardou that "Vin Mariani," the great tonic-stimulant, possesses this subtle power. This is what the great man says: "'Vin Mariani' is perfect, gives health, drives away the blues, and is of such excellent quality that whoever tastes it might almost desire to be forever debilitated and depressed, thus to have a pretext to drink it." Celebrated men and women, the world over, have spoken similarly of the stimulating, nourishing effects of "Vin Mariani" upon body and brain. A preparation from pure grapes and carefully selected coca leaves, "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than quinine, and yet it never constipates. For the convalescent it is invaluable; for all enfeebled people, it has a magic restorative property. Send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album containing the portraits of a large number of celebrated people, who have used "Vin Mariani" with wonderful results, and who speak highly of it.

FOSTER AND THE FARMERS.

The Dominion Ministers Speak at St. Mary's, Ontario.

St. Mary's, Jan. 30.—The Dominion ministers spoke here last night. Foster, addressing himself particularly to the farmers said: "If Canada opened up her markets to the whole world, while the markets of the world, with the exception of Britain, are closed to her, she would be placed at a disadvantage. It is contended that the farmers have not been unduly burdened by the tariff compared with the amount of taxation the manufacturer is called upon to pay."

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well.

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.

No Need
For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.

See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 9 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail in Victoria B.C. by LANGLEY & CO. aug27

Before. After.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.

Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, PRO

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome. Ill. book free. CHARLES GUSTIN, 134 King St. W., Toronto. **DEFORMITY**

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

PHIL R. SMITH,
Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer
32 LANGLEY STREET.

J. Sluggett & Co.,

Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.

Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

GROCERIES.

WASHING MADE EASY

Is the desideratum of all housekeepers. We keep them to it by our unequalled Soaps. A full supply of the following soaps always on hand: Pendray's, Sunlight, Queen's Laundry Bar, etc., also Albert Toilet Soaps.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 38 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

COAL. COAL.

Go to 28 Yates Street for Wellington Coal.

Telephone No. 449.

G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3.50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 592. nov6-tf

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

THE CONVENTIONS ARE OVER

Dairymen Have a Full Discussion of the Vexed Tuberculosis Question.

Strong Committees Appointed to Take the Matter Up—Some Good Papers.

The convention of dairymen and fruit growers is over, and most of the delegates have left for home. The meetings were very successful, and while the attendance was not as large as hoped for, it was still very good. There were a number of matters of great importance before the two bodies, and the discussion was at all times very interesting. The farmers of British Columbia are an intelligent lot of men, but handicapped by disadvantages of transportation and other difficulties they have a rather uphill fight before them. They are, however, going about the work in an intelligent, energetic way, and it will not be long before British Columbia consumers will buy the bulk of their flour, butter, cheese, fruit, berries and vegetables within the borders of the province. Few promises can be held out to sufferers from the ravages of tuberculosis, but a concerted effort will be made to get the Dominion government to take the matter up and settle it on some established basis.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Dairymen's Association convened at ten yesterday morning at the board of trade rooms. There was a very good attendance, particularly of local dairymen. J. R. Anderson was called to the chair in the absence of any of the officers.

The chair called attention to the fact that acts giving authority for the incorporation of butter and cheese factories, and to prevent fraud in the sale of milk to the same had been passed but had not yet been assented to. They were similar to the Ontario act.

The secretary announced that the committee on tuberculosis was not ready to report and wanted more time.

Mr. Hutcherson said that they had better appoint another committee.

Mr. McRae said if they were not going to take the matter up the local milk men who were being kept from their work would withdraw.

Mr. Cunningham said the most important matter before dairymen at present was tuberculosis. He had gone carefully into the subject, read many authorities, yet he felt that he was hardly prepared to express an opinion on the subject. Mr. McRae and the speaker were the only ones who attended the committee meeting but did not feel like taking the responsibility of reporting. He believed the committee should be formed anew.

A number of letters on the matter of having a travelling dairy come to British Columbia were read. The department promised to send one this summer and Prof. Robertson promised to come in the early spring.

Mr. McRae said that they did not want a travelling dairy brought here until the tuberculosis matter was settled. It would do no good to bring it here as the business was almost entirely broken up. He could not buy a cow or sell one even if the government inspector did not give a certificate. He seemed to have been specially singled out. He had had the finest herd in the province and was selling more milk than his own cows gave as he bought from other farmers. Fifty of his cattle had been killed, his trade had fallen off and his credit was gone. He was under suspicion from every consumer. He and all the dairymen wanted the thing settled.

Mr. Deans denounced the inspection as a farce and the test by tuberculin as a worse one. Mr. McRae had been very unfairly treated.

Mr. Evans also denounced the tests and inspections and said he had been unfortunate with them himself. He had had a cow killed that was apparently very healthy.

Major Mutter, M. P. P., blamed the farmers themselves for not getting their rights and possibly compensation. They were divided and if they did not combine and make their way nothing would be done for them. This was a representative meeting and an active committee should be appointed to take the matter up with the department. He believed that the owners of cattle should be compensated for any cattle destroyed. He closed by urging that a committee be named.

Mr. McRae did not think much of delegations to the local government. He did not care particularly about compensation but he did want all farmers treated alike. Let the Island be quarantined and every diseased animal destroyed. Then they could get a chance to recover.

Mr. Booth, M. P. P., said that there was no exact knowledge on the subject and advised that they move slowly. There was no danger from beef so affected when it was cooked. He believed that requiring bills of health for dairying cows and animals for breeding should be required. He did not believe the provincial government could undertake to compensate everybody who lost cattle. He believed there had always been tuberculosis as there had always been diseased pork. Harm had already been done by going to the government too early.

Hon. J. H. Turner said the government had acted in the matter only after strong representations from all over the province. This disease, with another affecting hogs, were detected about the same time and the latter had been stamped out. In response to a large number of people of the province they had put this act upon the statute books. When Mr. McRae had first called on him he had pointed out to him that there was a Dominion statute providing for compensation. Mr. McRae applied to the Dominion government but got no satisfaction. The speaker and Mr. Davie had also taken it up at Ottawa but the government there finding the disease rather formidable had deferred putting the act in practice. There had been a long delay and it had been agreed that Mr. McRae should be paid for any cattle found healthy after they were destroyed. He felt that it was for the dairymen themselves to say whether the disease should be wiped out. He thought the Dominion government should be asked to pay the indemnity. He regretted the case of Mr. McRae very much but some of the cattle were badly diseased. The people could not be blamed for their repugnance to milk from such cattle. It was in line too with food inspection which was becoming general. He believed the government was only doing its duty, and invited the farmers to come to the government and submit what would be fair to all.

Senator Macdonald wanted to know if Mr. Roper had passed an examination, why he favored some herds, and if he inspected swine?

Mr. Turner said Mr. Roper was a very practical man and the inspection had been found very complete. He had not passed any technical examination the speaker said. At McRae's place Mr. Roper condemned 47 cattle and 45 of them were afterwards shown to be diseased. The inspector had been checked by the government pending this meeting, but the speaker was not aware that he had resorted to any favoritism. The inspector also inspected swine.

Dr. Crompton said he was directed by the medical society to look into the subject and examine the cattle killed, but had been declined permission to even see the cattle that had been killed. He did not regard Mr. Roper as competent and believed an expert should have examined every one.

Mr. Turner said that in almost every case there had been an expert present.

Mr. Sebin said that he had seen all of Mr. McRae's cattle after death and believed 30 of them were not diseased.

Col. Prior wanted to know if there was a slaughter house inspection, and Mr. Turner replied that it was a city matter which on the recommendation of Dr. Duncan would very likely receive attention at an early date.

Col. Prior said that the Dominion government had never carried the act out as the money had never been voted. He promised to do his best in the house for the farmers. He advised that they take Major Mutter's advice and make the proper representations. Col. Prior said he did not know whether Mr. Roper was competent or not.

Mr. Evans said he did not think much of a man who had to kill a cow to tell what was wrong with her. His criticism of Mr. Roper was stopped by the chairman.

Mr. Booth said tuberculosis could be detected by the tuberculin test and any man intelligent enough to apply the test and take the animal's temperature was sufficiently practical. He believed there was a great deal in the idea that high feeding produced the disease.

Mr. Cunningham believed the Dominion government assumed the responsibility when it stopped imported cattle at the boundary line and quarantined them for three months, and that they should apply to that government for aid. As to the cause of disease he was inclined to blame poor housing as well as overfeeding to increase the milk product. The speaker read a clipping from an eastern paper on the subject and quoted a number of instances.

In answer to Major Mutter Mr. Sebin said that he felt sure 30 of the cattle killed at Mr. McRae's were well. There was no veterinary surgeon present.

Mr. Deans blamed the government for carying out the quarantine feature of the Dominion act. The British Columbia inspector did not work under the act but still Mr. Turner had advised Mr. McRae to follow the Dominion act.

Senator Macdonald supported what Mr. Cunningham said about proper housing and asked Dr. Crompton if it was safe to eat beef from cattle suffering from tuberculosis. The doctor said that he did not care to speak professionally.

The manner of proceeding was being discussed when the convention adjourned for lunch at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session there was a further discussion as to tuberculosis. Mr. Bostock believed the quarantine should be enforced, and there were arguments that the government exclusively should handle tuberculin, and that the provincial government was in a false position in the whole matter and did not have the authority to kill any man's stock. Finally Major Mutter's motion for the appointment of a committee to make a full investigation of the subject and report to the minister of agriculture was reached and passed, with an amendment from Mr. Allan to make the committee consist of nine.

The committee appointed was as follows: Hewitt Bostock, convener, C. E. Renouf, George Rodgers, George Deans, Thomas Cunningham, E. A. Wells, Thos. Kidd, Major Mutter and John Sloggett. The committee will hold its first meeting to-day at the department of agriculture.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Cunningham; vice-president, Hewitt Bostock; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan.

R. H. Caswell read a paper on "The Care and Handling of Milk," and gave a very interesting exhibition of the working of the Babcock tester.

G. Hadmen read a very interesting paper on "The Advantages of Co-operative Dairying," and E. A. Wells read a paper on "Dairying."

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in August at some place to be designated by the president.

TWO INTERESTING PAPERS.

Perhaps the most noteworthy paper read before the fruit growers was that on insects that destroy pests, by R. M. Palmer.

So far as insect pests are concerned, I have hopes that in course of time we may be able to do without so much spraying as is now required to keep them in check, by the introduction of beneficial insects which prey on those injurious to fruit and fruit trees.

In California this question has received a great deal of attention; the state has voted at different times large sums of money for the purpose of finding and introducing the natural enemies of the various insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees, which have been brought to that state with, in some instances, very striking success. A few years ago the cottony cushion scale, originally from Australia, increased so rapidly that it threatened to destroy the fruit industry of Lower California, also attacking almost every variety of trees and plants. Professor Koebele was sent to Australia to find out how this pest was kept in subjection there, and found the Australian ladybird, vedaba cardinalis, wherever the cottony cushion scale existed, feeding upon it and effectually keeping it in check. Professor Koebele brought back with him a good stock of this ladybird; they were propagated and disseminated throughout the infected districts, with the result that they increased very fast and in time almost exterminated the scale insects. Since then, whenever this insect makes its appearance colonies of ladybirds are sent to feed upon them. Later almost similar results are being obtained with the black scale (lecanium olex) from the introduction of the black ladybird (rhizobius ventralis), and in many cases the dreaded San Jose scale is fed upon and kept in check by other ladybirds also introduced from Australia, which country seems to be the natural home of many injurious insects and also, fortunately, of their natural enemies.

Coming to our own necessities, it is found that the ladybirds usually found in British Columbia, while feeding freely on the common green aphis, are not at all partial to that pest so often found in apple orchards, the woolly aphis, and if winged ladybirds are placed on trees infected with this pest they will fly away to more congenial food, but if we take the larvae or grubs of these ladybirds and put them on infected trees they will probably feed on the woolly aphis, and so may the mature ladybirds which are hatched, and I hope that some of you who are troubled with woolly aphis will try this plan next summer.

I have the promise of a colony of another variety of lady-bird from Mr. Alexander Craw, entomologist for the California State Board of Horticulture, which he says feeds voraciously on the woolly aphis. It is known as the hippodamia convergens or convergent ladybird, and I hope will prove valuable in British Columbia, and in Oregon I heard of a beetle (the podabrus comes) belonging to the lampyridae (fireflies) which ate up both woolly and green aphis in great numbers, and in the Willamette valley greenfinches (introduced from England four years ago) are getting numerous and reported as feeding on the aphis.

Again many fruit trees, especially pears, have suffered so much from overbearing, neglect, and fungous diseases, that it will take two or more seasons to get the trees into a healthy condition again, and they often require fertilising as much as spraying. For this purpose nothing is better than wood ashes and soapsuds. And I frequently come across fruit trees of all kinds, so grown up with moss and lichen, with bark diseased and partially rotten, which are simply breeding places for insect pests and fungous diseases, a constant menace and source of danger to healthy orchards, in their vicinity, and such trees should be destroyed by fire, root and branch.

The usual formula for Bordeaux mixture is four pounds each of lime and blue stone in 50 gallons of water, and directions for its preparation are given in the rules of the board of horticulture and the report of this association. The Bordeaux mixture should always be made fresh, as it deteriorates by keeping, but to facilitate matters where it is required on a large scale, a stock solution of bluestone may be made and kept ready for use. For instance, to make 20 gallons stock solution bluestone, have a barrel marked for 20 gallons, then suspend 40 pounds bluestone in a basket or sack just below this mark and add water up to the mark. The bluestone dissolves much more readily if suspended than if simply put in the bottom of the barrel, in fact cold water may be used if the solution is allowed to stand for a day or so. When dissolved this will give you two pounds of bluestone in each gallon.

Mark a barrel in the same way at 20 gallons for your stock lime paste. Slack 40 pounds of lime and run into the barrel and add water up to the 20 gallon mark. When stirred each gallon will contain two pounds of lime. Now it is a very easy matter when you know the capacity of your spraying tank or barrel, to measure off the quantities of lime and bluestone required and add the necessary water for diluting to the proper strength, being careful to stir the lime mixture before using.

Strain everything that goes into your spraying tank or barrel tarough burlap or wire sieve. Keep the barrels holding stock solutions well covered up.

Another excellent paper was that on "Our Plum Market in the Northwest, and the Cooperation of Fruit Growers," by G. W. Henry. It was as follows:

When we held the quarterly meeting of this society in Agassis last summer, I gave you some notes on the workings of our Fruit Growers' Association at Mission City and our success with shipments of strawberries and other small fruits to the markets of the Northwest. I also at that time promised to at my next opportunity give you some account of how our plums were received in these markets, as we at that time had not begun to ship this fruit.

Plums and prunes are without doubt the great fruits of the coast. There is probably no country in the world where they can be grown so prolifically and to such perfection as in British Columbia. It is therefore of the greatest importance for us to know whether a good and convenient market can be found where we can profitably dispose of all these fruits which we can so well grow.

I had for the last number of years, in fact ever since the Canadian Pacific railway was opened, shipped more or less plums and other fruits each season in a private way into the Northwest, but to only a few of the towns, and in no ways extensively. The past season is the first time our association has taken up this work co-operatively and to any extent.

In trying to open these markets in the towns and cities heretofore untouched, we found the dealers as a rule doubtful as to the quality of our fruit and the manner in which it would be put up. An unfavorable impression of British Columbia fruit seems to have been in circulation somewhat generally throughout that country. We had this prejudice to contend with, and there were reasons also why the past season was not as favorable as it might have been for opening up this trade. The very dull times being experienced there as elsewhere was much against it. Many people who would have otherwise have used much fruit were obliged to do without such high priced luxuries, as they must be in that country. Again, the crop of plums in Ontario was never before known to be so large. Also the crops in Oregon, Washington and California were large. Carloads of plums were thus being shipped from these places into Winnipeg and thence distributed throughout the country. Different people have informed me that never before have they known plums nearly so cheap there as the past season. No doubt had we sent out sample packages gratis to the various dealers in the different towns we could have much more quickly destroyed this unfavorable impression which existed in regard to our fruit, and have more readily opened the markets for our plums in the future. Unfortunately our fruit growers have not arrived at that happy and hoped for condition, when they will not need to value the price of a few packages of fine fruit. So I did not find the members of our association, even with the alluring hopes I held out to them, as to the favorable results which was soon to follow the introduction of our plums into these markets—quite willing to take the chances for the future good to be received, by sending free of charge, their first fine fruit, for which they could of course get ready sale in our home markets. On the contrary, I think they mostly wanted higher prices than could be had at home. We, however, sent out quotations and letters to about all the dealers of fruit in Manitoba and the Territories, and although our prices were invariably C. O. D., we received a great many orders for sample shipments—fully as many as could be expected from these conditions and the facts of the high express charges they would have to pay. Another disadvantage we labored under was that our plums were nearly all in our immediate neighborhood varieties that ripened very closely together, consequently, by the time that we could get word back after sending out sample shipments of ripe fruit the crop would be far advanced. Our members at Ladner's Landing, Port Moody and other places helped us out in these matters somewhat by sending a quantity of fine peach plums first of the season, and having some Pond's Seedling and Felleinburg to send after those nearer home were all gone.

We found, also that some varieties ripened around Mission City about a week in advance of those at these other places, which also helped to distribute the fruit more evenly through the season and showed a good point in favor of co-operation in this work. It fact, I am convinced from the experience of the past season that in no way could our growers have got the same amount of plums into the markets of the Northwest at so great an advantage to themselves.

Now, regarding the success of our plums when they arrived at these distant markets, I could read you letter after letter from the various dealers to whom we shipped expressing the greatest satisfaction as to the condition of the fruit, and as to the attractive manner in which it was put up. Immediately the first shipments were received at Winnipeg telegram messages came back for us to ship carloads at once if possible. This we found it was too late in the season for us to do, as the bulk of the fruit had become too ripe, and we also found we could dispose of all our good marketable plums at good prices, shipping by express as we had been doing, with less risk.

Our first shipment of plums for the season was made on August 15th, and from this date until nearly the end of September daily we had shipments going forward, whilst long after they were all done we continued to receive orders for more.

We shipped altogether to some forty-five dealers, and put our fruit into the markets of thirty towns and cities of the Northwest. We thus covered a considerable ground, although our total shipments might not be called very extensive. They amounted to about eighteen tons of plums or nearly two carloads, and when you estimate the express charges paid on that fruit it means quite a little sum to the express company, at least $1,400. We got the express company to lower their rates at about an average of 11-2 cents per pound, but they are still too high.

I suppose it will also interest you somewhat to know what prices we realized for these plums, for as before intimated, fruit growers here have not got to that advanced stage yet at which they can afford to grow fruit for glory alone. Our fruit was all, with the exception of what was shipped into Winnipeg, billed at a certain price f. o. b. at our own station. We regulated these prices somewhat of course by our local markets, but certainly not by the prices received for fruit slaughtered in these home markets, whether from the fault of the grower having shipped them in a poor condition or the dealer having been overloaded.

Our prices for the various kinds averaged as follows: Bradshaw, Yellow Egg and other large middle season plums, 4 cents per pound; Green Gages, Lombards, and other medium size varieties, 3 cents per pound; Peach Plum (large early), and Pond's Seedling (large late), 5 cents per pound. These, I may say, are also the prices received by our members, with one exception in some cases of a little charge by the shipper for his trouble.

I have told you with what satisfaction the dealers received the fruits. I have now to tell you with what satisfaction the growers received the prices for their fruit, especially as they knew that many people lost their plums entirely the past season, either by letting them rot on the ground or after expenses were paid when shipped into markets, realizing nothing further.

We held our annual meeting last Saturday. It was attended mostly by all the fruit growers in the vicinity. All the members expressed themselves well satisfied, not only with the results from their fruit, but the advantage they had gained from being able to get cheaper packages and the trouble they had been relieved of in disposal and shipment of same.

Arrangements for another year were gone into with great vigor, and we look forward to more successful results and to doing a much more extensive business the coming season, as we will start out under all the advantages gained the past one.

There is no doubt a limit to the plum market in the Northwest, but when we take into consideration that the demand there will probably increase as fast as the supply here for some years to come, and also that what we have yet shipped has only been a drop in the bucket as it were to what have been sent in from other places, it will doubtless be some time before we have more grown than they can use in a fresh state. I have no doubts but what as soon as we have sufficient to ship by carloads we will be able to drive plums from other countries out of the market almost entirely. Our society at Mission City are also going to be prepared to can and evaporate fruits as soon as necessity will require it. Our intention is to follow this matter right up, look ahead into the requirements and necessities of the case and be prepared as far as possible for all emergencies, and if possible not allow a pound of good fruit to be lost to our members. Surely there is room in this world somewhere for all our good fruit, canned, evaporated or fresh. Therefore, we feel to make a success of plum and prune culture in British Columbia we have but to be alive to the necessities of the case.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

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Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.

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Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 6935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government str.et. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, Douglas and Fitzard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets to their own Hall, Blanchard Street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

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NOTICE.
On account of important business calling me away, parties having Watch Jobs left with me will please call for them.
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S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
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The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate by the Dominion Building and Loan Association; repayable by easy monthly payments. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—At the Dog Show, purse containing $20. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. Matson, supt. j30-1f

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. j5-1m

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

Victoria Building Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, opposite View Street, on THURSDAY, 31st of JANUARY, 1895, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditor's Report, also Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of Officers and Board of Management, together with the 42nd drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.
ja25-td A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

Opposition Convention.

Vancouver, Jan. 26th, 1895.

J. T. Bethune, Esq., Secretary Liberal Association, Victoria.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Liberals here to-day and presided over by Senator McInnes, the following resolution was moved by E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, and seconded by Dr. Milne, of Victoria, and carried:

"That Mr. Kerr be secretary of this meeting, and that he be instructed to write to the secretaries of Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver associations and appoint delegates to attend a meeting to be held in O'Brien's hall, Metropolitan block, Vancouver, at 3 p.m., Saturday, February 2nd, 1895, for the purpose of forming, if considered desirable, a Liberal Association for the province, and to invite all members of such associations and all other Liberals to attend such meeting; also to publish such meeting by notice in the local papers of the four cities."

In accordance with the above I have to ask you to see that all necessary arrangements be carried out and to publish a notice of next Saturday's meeting in Victoria papers. I am, yours truly,
JOHN H. KERR,
Box 52, Vancouver.

A meeting of the Liberal Association in connection with the above will be held in the Philharmonic Hall, Fort street on

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,
at 8 o'clock.

J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

The Daily Times.

MONOPOLY'S FRIENDS.

The city councillors of Vancouver are alarmed, as well they may be, over Premier Davie's expressed determination to keep the public services of their city in the hands of private corporations, no matter how the public interests may be affected. At their last meeting they adopted the following strong protest against the characteristically impudent and oppressive course he proposes to follow:

Moved by Ald. Wm. Brown and Bethune, that whereas a notice of motion has been given by the Hon. T. Davie that he proposed to amend the Vancouver charter by adding a clause which would practically have the effect of preventing the city of Vancouver constructing and maintaining water, gas or electric light works, street railways or tramways, without first having purchased from any company operating the above in the city all their plant and works;

And whereas the city at present has the power granted by charter to construct and maintain the above works without first having purchased any existing companies' works;

And whereas the gas company at present operating in the city are operating under an act of the assembly passed in 1886, by which act they had a monopoly granted them for five years from 1886 and no longer;

And whereas the water works company incorporated in 1886 has sold all its works and plant to the city;

And whereas the street railway company have a contract at present with the city, which contract contains terms as to purchase of its property and plant;

And whereas under the powers vested in the city a by-law has been voted on to construct and maintain an electric light plant in the city, and a question has arisen whether the by-law received a sufficient number of votes to carry it under the provisions of the municipal act and city charter, and that question is still before the courts;

Be it resolved, That as the term of monopoly granted the gas company has expired, the water works company works have been purchased by the city, the street railway company is operating under an agreement with the city, and the citizens have voted on a by-law to authorize the construction of electric light works in the city, and the question whether that by-law has received a sufficient number of votes has still to be decided by the courts, the house of representatives be urged not to pass the proposed amendments into law.

And that a delegation be requested to proceed to Victoria and lay the matter before the Honorable Mr. Davie and the members of the house with the object of preserving the interests of the citizens.

There is no solid argument advanced, and none can be advanced, in support of the outrageous amendments to which the premier has given notice. They are simply of a piece with the policy which he has always delighted to pursue, the favoring of private speculators at the expense of the community. We notice that Dr. Walkem, taking encouragement, perhaps, from his leader's action, proposes to saddle the city of Nanaimo with a similar disability in respect of water works. If his amendment is adopted the city will be practically left helpless in the grasp of a company, whose extended powers will enable it to set the people at defiance. Legislation of this sort looks like a revival of the days of Charles II.

A SIGN OF DISTRESS.

It is rather pitiful to observe the state of obfuscation into which the poor old Colonist has been driven by the certain prospect of defeat which confronts its party in the Dominion. The small share of wits that it possessed has apparently been driven clean away, or it would not have maundered so ridiculously over the Manitoba school question this morning. It is apparently laboring under the hallucination that Mr. Laurier has already attained to power and formed a government, since it asserts that upon him devolves the necessity of deciding whether the Manitoba minority shall be granted the relief they desire. In all kindness, therefore, we explain to our distressed neighbor that though there is every prospect of Mr. Laurier being at the head of the government of this Dominion within a few months he is not there yet, and has to decide nothing. The awkward dilemma concerns Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the peculiar political combination which the Colonist delights to worship. The privilege of conceding or denying the relief for which the Catholics ask is all their own—a fact which evidently gives them but small satisfaction. Even at the risk of causing a fresh outbreak on the part of our contemporary we repeat that their position is a most awkward one, from which they cannot escape without hurt, and it will not be surprising to find them seeking some small measure of relief by going to the country without settling the question. It is pretty certain that by doing so they will throw the burden on the shoulders of the Liberals. In the meantime, we advise the Colonist to keep cool and try to regain as firmly as it may its hold on the small measure of judgment it once possessed.

FILTER BED PLANS.

To the Editor: The decision to send the filter bed plans to Toronto and Hamilton is, I think, open to criticism. It was all very well for the council to fall in with the views of the competing engineers to a reasonable degree, and it was not unreasonable that the competitors should object to a purely civic board of judges as that proposed in Mr. Bragg's motion, but at the same time Victoria has interests at stake as well as the engineers. On their behalf all that should be asked is a fair field and no favor and a judgment by their peers. None, I fancy, of those so far known as competing (though good engineers in every sense) could be considered "recognized authorities" on water works.

I think the city would be doing the fair thing all round had they insisted on keeping the plans at home and calling in the assistance of at least neighboring if not provincial talent, and if the council had followed the petition, in so far as obtaining the services of Colonel Isaac Smith, of the Portland water works, a gentleman, I understand, of more than local reputation, and accustomed to work under Pacific coast conditions, and placing our city engineer in conjunction with him, a wiser policy would have been pursued.

What will the sending of the plans to the east result in? The outlay of a good round sum of money at least, which, however, is trifling in comparison with the expenditure of the more valuable time. Now is the day and hour to get the work in form, so that, for our comfort and health next summer, no expenditure on alternative schemes will be considered requisite.

A month or six weeks hence the plans are returned with the report from Toronto and are referred to the council for their consideration and disposal. It is scarcely possible that the subject shall have been so exhaustively treated but that many inquiries in the minds of the board must perforce remain unanswered. By a home committee you avoid this doubt and want of satisfaction.

Again, the city engineer must have a large fund of information in his possession that will prove invaluable to a man or set of men called upon to decide. This, it appears to me, valuable if not necessary knowledge of the local characteristics and physical condition of the source of supply under discussion, shall be wanting in any decision arrived at by judges abroad.

It comes to this after all that what we want is some system which for reasonable expenditure will insure us a pure supply of water and the plan that will do this effectively for the least money is that which the city should adopt and to which should be paid the premium. Now many people are of the opinion that the waters of Elk and Beaver lakes are beyond the scope of ordinary filtration, and I hear that this is recognized by several competitors, who go beyond mechanical filtration in their plans.

It comes to the everyday issue of results for dollars, and it appears that with the aid of the competitors a practical test of the best designs might be made in the following way: First determine upon a board that shall attend when called upon.

Place the plans on view and invite competitors to examine the details, at the same time calling upon them for the erection of models in the market hall. At the expiration of the period allowed for erecting models, call the board of judges together, put the models in operation and make the test of, say, a week's duration. Such results, together with analysis should direct the judges to a wise conclusion and award.

Since at the present time the council do not know what is presented for competition, and since a practical test in any case, will, it is likely, be eventually called for, would it not be judicious to save the money in time necessary to carry out the course proposed at present and have the award made at Victoria, made under some such arrangement as is here set forth? thereby saving valuable time at least.

RATEPAYER.

Jan. 31, 1895.

THE LIBERAL OPPORTUNITY

Victory Easily Within Reach at the Approaching General Election.

Mr. Foster's Unpleasant Dilemma—The Financial Situation Troubles Him.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The great question which is still agitating the public mind is whether or not we are going to have the general election before the session of parliament. The duty of every one who is opposed to the rule of corruption at Ottawa is to be ready for the fray, for if the elections do not come off within the next two months, certainly they will be held during the next summer. If not in March or April they will have to be in June or September. So there is no time to be lost. While the Conservatives virtually admit that they are beaten, still the Liberals ought to take no chances, and therefore candidates should be ready to contest every constituency when the time comes. Look at the result after the last general elections, when the government forces were united against the Liberals, when the Old Man was at the head of the party and when Dalton McCarthy was in line with his colleagues. A change of thirteen votes in the house then would have wiped out the majority of the government—a majority which was secured virtually after the fight was all over. If then the Liberals were able to accomplish this in the very unsatisfactory campaign of 1891, when they were falsely accused of disloyalty to the empire, it ought not to be a difficult matter to seize victory now.

The indictment against the administration, commencing with the downfall of Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Thomas McGreevy down to the Curran bridge and Shick's dam scandals, is such that no people with any pretence to honesty could stand.

Apart from the corruption practiced by the administration, their policy of government alone is sufficient to condemn them in the eyes of the electors. The Mackenzie administration was able to govern the country in a time of great depression with a 17 1-2 per cent. tariff, and to-day the government is not able to keep the expenditure within the revenue although a 35 per cent. tariff is imposed on the people. The last financial year closed with a deficit of $1,210,000. Large as this deficit is it is small when compared with the deficit which will result from the financial business of the current year. That fact is admitted by the Conservative newspapers as well as by the Liberal papers.

Take the trade returns for the past fiscal year and it will be seen that the country is not prosperous under the N. P. But trade returns are not even necessary for this when one reads the reports of destitution in every city in the country. Look at Montreal, where the workingmen in thousands are clamoring for bread. Liberal papers do not want to use this destitution for political purposes as did the Conservatives in 1878, when in this city the politicians had so many men engaged in getting up demonstrations of hard times and establishing soup kitchens where none were needed. The cry against Mackenzie was "soup kitchens." The Conservatives promised prosperity, and now they are face to face with "soup kitchens" and mobs of men howling for work or bread.

But as to the trade figures. The department of customs has just made up the trade figures for the year ending June 30th, 1894. They show a falling off of $1,034,403 in exports, of $5,590,328 in imports and of $1,781,888 in duty collected.

That is bad enough, but nothing to the decreases which will result from the current fiscal year's business. The imports for the six months ending December last show a decrease when compared with the six months of the previous year of $6,321,000; the exports for the same time a decrease of $4,915,000, and the duty collected a decrease of $1,497,000 compared with the six months of the previous year.

Take the exports for the month of December, which is included in the above statement, and they are $2,500,000 less than for December, 1893.

In the face of such a falling off Mr. Foster will have to come down to parliament with a measure next session to increase taxation. That is one reason, no doubt, why he is at the head of the party which wants dissolution before a session. To announce a deficit is bad enough, Mr. Foster thinks, but to increase taxation is more than he can well stand. He has already borrowed during the year about $20,000,000, and before long he will have to go again borrowing.

Besides Antigonish and Vercheres, let me again call attention to the fact that Quebec West is still vacant, and also to the circumstances in connection with the vacancy of the last named constituency.

On the 17th of May Sir John Thompson announced the death of the late John Hearn, M. P., who sat in the house as representative of Quebec West. On the 14th of July, two months later, Mr. Laurier rose from his seat in parliament and called the speaker's attention to the fact that Quebec West was still unrepresented.

On the 16th of July the speaker informed the house that he had ordered the Clerk of the crown in chancery to issue a writ for a new election in Quebec West.

On the 20th of January, 1895, eight months later, we find the constituency still vacant. The practice in the British parliament is for an immediate election on a vacancy occurring. In England the sheriff or some other official is the permanent returning officer, and to him the writ is sent at once.

The Dominion government, however, wish to fix the time any election shall be held to meet the demands of party exigency, and consequently each time there is a vacancy they have to appoint a returning officer, to whom alone the clerk of the crown in chancery could address his writ before the election can take place.

If the party interests will best be served by an immediate election the returning officer is at once appointed, but if the time is not regarded as opportune from a party standpoint, the appointment is delayed until the government is ready to go on.

Has Quebec West been fairly treated? Is it not a gross outrage? Where could we look for a more striking evidence of cowardice than in this case? The government is afraid to open the constituency, and Quebec West has to suffer.

SLABTOWN.

Mr. Rashton—If you were going to invite a young lady to the theatre how would you begin?

Mr. Swiftly—By pawning my watch for enough for the tickets.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mabel—A lot of us girls have established a secret society, Jack.

Jack—What are the objects of it?

Mabel—Why, we meet together and tell secrets, of course.

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World's Fair Highest Award.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
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Inflammation of all kinds,
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Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor.

—The annual general meeting of the Victoria Building Society will be held this evening.

—A meeting of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. is being held at Temperance hall this afternoon.

—The Heath charge will be investigated Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the Central School.

—The steamer Maude leaves for the west coast on Friday night. She will have a fair cargo.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store.

—There will be a business meeting of the Young Women's Christian association at the rooms of the association on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria.

—The sergeants' mess of the B. C. B. G. A. has decided in view of the fact that inspection will take place late in February to give their big entertainment on March 30. Mr. St. Clair has kindly promised to bring a class of his boys from the High School to assist in the programme.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—Humphreys, charged with highway robbery, and Barbar and Jones, his alleged accessories, were in court yesterday. Magistrate Macrae dismissed the charges. Ah Chan, the complainant while proving that he had been robbed did not in the light of the law, bring home the robbery to the three men whom he charged. Evidence was given in their favor to prove an alibi.

—The up to date farce-comedy, "A Night at the Circus," with the sparkling and bright little soubrette, Nellie McHenry, as the star, demonstrated its popularity last season by playing to large business everywhere. This will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on Saturday next. The company arrives from Nanaimo at noon and will give a matinee at two o'clock and evening performance at eight.

—Frank Higgins, son of Hon. D. W. Higgins, has passed his final law examination, and is now a barrister. The examination was held on Monday and Tuesday, and the marking of the papers gave Mr. Higgins a very high standing. He read law for a few years with the firm of Belyea & Gregory, and also pursued his studies in Toronto, where he attended a course of lectures. He is a well known and popular native Victorian, and will be heard from in his profession, which he will practice here. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his success.

—The taffy pull at the Y. M. C. A. was a source of great enjoyment. There was a good attendance. Mrs. E. C. Francis and Mr. A. Robb had presented a china cup and saucer for the best pulled taffy, and a leather medal was awarded to Miss Durham and Mr. Gregg for the worst attempts. The following programme was given: Selection, Professor Francis' orchestra; recitation, Miss Strachan; vocal solo, Mr. Wheeler; vocal solo, Miss Johnson; vocal solo, Mr. Greenwood; recitation, Miss Johnson; vocal solo, Mr. Cave; recitation, Miss Penwill; illuminated club swinging, Mr. F. P. Gouge, and orchestral selection.

—Sparkling and bright is Nellie McHenry's improved edition of "A Night at the Circus." The same old plot is rejuvenated by the introduction of catchy new songs and artistic ensembles, making a wealth of dash and piquancy, with enough of sense and nonsense in any one of the three acts to satisfy the most impecunious ticket purchaser. Nellie McHenry is the life of the company, but arteries through which course the fun and merriment are her clever assistants, numbering a baker's dozen or more. Prominent mong them may be mentioned J. H. Bradbury, John Webster, Billy Barry, J. Rogers, Alice Pennoyer and the Taylor twin sisters. Nellie McHenry appears at the Victoria theatre at grand matinee and evening performances on Saturday next.

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St.

—Lace curtains, muslin curtains, chenille curtains in abundance at Weller Bros.

—Ald. Wilson has given notice of motion to call for tenders for providing forage for the horses of the fire department.

—Michael Fitzgerald, charged with begging in the streets, was in the city police court this morning, but the case was remanded until Saturday.

—Tom, the Indian policeman, was fined $10 for being drunk by Magistrate Macrae in the provincial court this morning, and John Smith, who supplied the liquor, was mulcted in $25 and costs.

—A black Venetian lace scarf was lost in the dressing room at the charity ball last night. The finder will please return it to the home of Dr. Powell, corner of Vancouver street and Burdette avenue.

—William Dee, of the C. P. R. telegraph office in this city, has been appointed local manager at Nanaimo, in the place of J. A. Callaghan, and left yesterday to assume his new duties.

—Keep out of trouble by using W. J. Pendray's tree spray and whale oil soap. A timely application of the spray will free your fruit trees from all the pests that are ruining your fruit trees. 25 Humboldt street, Victoria.

—Ald. A. J. McLellan has by notice on the bulletin board at the city hall signified his intention of introducing a by-law to provide street paving for Victoria. Copies of the measure will be laid before the members of the board at an early date.

—The genial face of General Roberts, the United States consul, can again be seen at the United States consullate. The general arrived from North Carolina last night, having been absent a month. General Roberts is in his usual good health and spirits.

—A man named Ewen will likely make his appearance in the provincial police court. Ewen is charged with ill using his wife and neglecting to support her. He was in the court about nine months ago, and it was through is wife's leniency that he got off with a promise to reform.

—William Beswick, formerly of the Grotto, who recently took the Globe hotel, Esquimalt, will formally open the latter place on Saturday night. There will be good music and refreshments, and a large number of riends of Mr. Beswick in town will no doubt go out to assist in the "opening" ceremonies.

—The members of the old men's home committee enjoyed a pleasant walk to the home yesterday, and busied themselves for an hour or more in inquiring re the management of the home generally. The committee will pay another visit to the home next week, and will then submit a report with suggestions to the city council.

—E. W. Taylor, who was once an officer in Her Majesty's navy, was in the dock at the city police court this morning charged with vagrancy. The desire of the police in arresting him was to help straighten him up, and the case was postponed for a week. Taylor is said to have lost his place as chief engineer in the navy through drink, and through it he has been steadily going down the line.

—A number of the delegates to the fruit growers' convention visited the plant of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving company yesterday. They were received by Mr. Okell and Mr. Price and shown about the place. All of the methods followed were explained to them and the process of preserving fruit was shown. They were given samples of the jam and preserves to try, and all were high in their praise of the factory.

—Caretaker Sutherland, of the old men's home, is somewhat put out over reports in circulation about him. He says that he never brought whiskey into the home for other than medicinal purposes and that the little domestic trouble that occurred last Saturday was very greatly magnified. Mr. Sutherland says it had nothing to do with the management of the home in any way and that a similar little difference between husband and wife might have occurred in any family and nothing would have been thought of it. He was not drunk at the time, and for the past twelve years has taken very little liquor.

—On a search warrant sworn out by Martin Morgan, a quantity of sail material, a compass, some oarlocks and other boat tackle in possession of Daniel Connors was taken in charge by the police, and the latter was charged with having stolen property in his possession. Morgan claimed that the property had been stolen from Spratt's wharf by Connors, but the latter when accosted by Sergeant Walker readily admitted having it but said that he and Morgan had been partners and there was a dispute between the two. The case will be heard by Magistrate Macrae to-morrow, but the police believe it is one for civil and not for criminal action.

Cut This Out; It Will Not Appear Again.

For the most original and the best letters giving the origin of the word TAMILKANDE, the proprietors will give two prizes, each five pounds of their famous Blue Label Tamilkande Tea. Competitors must be under fifteen years of age. These prizes will be paid by Simon Leiser & Co., Victoria agents. Letters must be posted not later than February 5th, and be addressed the Tamilkande Tea Co., Montreal.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY

Ladies of the City Give a Most Enjoyable Dancing Party at Assembly Hall.

Was in Aid of Protestant Orphans' Home and Was a Complete Success.

Victoria has had many affairs social, but the present generation can hardly recall such a really enjoyable event as the ball given by the ladies of Victoria in aid of the P. O. Home at Assembly hall last night. It serves to show what good hard work on every detail can accomplish. First of all the thanks of all who attended to the ladies of the committee should be recorded. However, for several weeks of constant work they were rewarded with an attendance that surpassed their expectations and made their success complete. It is a task to attempt to decorate a hall the size of the Assembly, but it was accomplished in a manner that surprised everyone. Flags, bunting and evergreen worked in running and festooned designs almost hid the walls and ceiling. A very attractive feature was a series of "cosy corners" with rockers and easy chairs, just the thing for a quiet chat, or a point of vantage for a patient wall flower, an individual very scarce, by the way, last evening. A noticeable thing was the number of well-gowned women present, some of the costumes being extremely rich and attractive. The gathering was an extremely representative one. His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, several members of the local and Dominion governments, many officers of the army and navy were present.

The floor was in splendid condition for dancing, and the music won praise from everybody. The latter consisted in most instances of popular airs arrranged for dancing by Mr. Finn, who is to be congratulated. One waltz called the "Pillingski," that won favor was an arrangement of "The Soldier's Sweetheart," "Whose Little Girl Are You," "Down to the Gate." The minstrel lancers was also good. The entire programme is worthy of reproduction: Lancers—Alamo; waltz—Ermine; schottische—The Skirt Dancers; waltz—Santiago; polka—Hornpipe; waltz—The Bowery; schottische—Curly Headed Coons; waltz—Chestnuts; lancers—Loomis College; waltz—Pillingski; schottische—Wardleigh; Deux Temps—Washington Post; waltz—Molly, I and the Baby; lancers—Echoes of the Minstrels; schottische—Mamie; waltz—Symposia; waltz—Remembrance of Naples; schottische—Dancing in the Barn; waltz—Haunts of the Nymphs; waltz—Danube Waves.

The supper was far above the average supplied by the best caterers. There was an abundance of meat of different kinds, excellent pastry, fruits, jelly and wine. It was well served and the dining room was very prettily arranged and decorated. Light refreshments such as claret-cup, lemonade, cake and ice cream were served throughout the evening in a separate apartment.

The affair will net the P. O. Home a very respectable sum, the expenses having been made light by liberal donations and by the fact that the ladies did nearly all of the work usually done by paid help. Those of the committee were: Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Mrs. A C. Flumerfelt, Mrs. James L. Raymur, Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Harry Yates and Mrs. Lowen.

From 12 to 2 o'clock to-day lunch was served at the hall.

RAT PIT AT THE SHOW.

A Ratting Exhibition Will Close the Dog Show To-Night.—Performing Dogs.

The Poultry and Dog Show closes to-night. The attendance has not come up to the expectations of the management, although the show is a good one, and the dog exhibit is the best that has ever been seen in Victoria. Judging on the poultry concluded last night, but the lists have not yet been made out. Davidson Bros., the jewelers, have offered a silver pitcher for the handsomest male and female dogs in the show. Judging for this prize will take place this evening. The attendance to-night should be large. A treat is in store for all those who attend and there will be an exhibition of performing dogs, and the show will be closed with a rat pit. The pit will be in the largest of the judges' rooms and around the improvised pit will be room for a large number of spectators. Each dog will have a chance with five rats, and a timekeeper will take the time the dogs kill the rodents in. Prizes will be given to the dogs killing the largest number of rats in a given period of time. Any kind of a dog can compete and the entry will be placed at the sum of 25 cents. This novel feature should ensure a very large crowd.

PERSONAL.

W. H. Lomas, Duncan's, is in the city.

Louis Garesche came up from the Sound this morning.

J. B. Latremouille, Kamloops, is down from the upper country.

Inspector of Fisheries McNab, of Westminster, is registered at the Oriental.

C. W. Riley, Vancouver; Chas. Butler, Port Townsend, are staying at the Oriental.

H. L. Norman and wife left yesterday by the C. P. R. and Dominion line for Norway.

E. V. Bodwell left for Nanaimo this afternoon on business connected with the Planta affair.

James Shaw, James T. Fagan, Vancouver; Rev. C. E. Cooper, Wellington, are guests at the New England.

N. E. Solomon, St. Paul, is staying at the New England. Mr. Solomon was in Victoria in the sixties and is visiting old friends.

J. R. Reddie left this morning for London. He will cross the continent on the C. P. R. and the Atlantic on the Campania.

D. Cartmel, who was a candidate for school trustee, has been confined to the house with a severe cold since election day.

Stickland Bevins, wife and daughter have returned from Ontario where they have been for several months, and are staying at the Oriental.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

PLANS TO GO BACK EAST.

Councillors Decide to Pay the Engineers $100 a Day for Adjudication.

Convened in informal session the city council talked over the competitive plans of filter beds and the adjudication upon them.

Mayor Teague read the following telegram received from Engineer E. A. Keating of Toronto:

"My charge is $100 a day. Have not seen the Hamilton engineer and cannot answer for him."

Ald. Williams was of opinion that $100 a day was too much to pay any man, and that there was not a man on the American continent who was worth that.

Mayor Teague differed from Ald. Williams, saying that many men got over $500 a day. The council should not look upon engineers as they wound upon ordinary trades.

Ald. Bragg was opposed to retaining the services of the engineer unless they knew how long it would take to adjudicate. They would have a soft snap at $100 a day and could hold the plans for a month. He would not mind having the $100 himself.

Ald. Williams agreed with Ald. Bragg. He wanted some idea of how long it would take to adjudicate upon the plans.

Ald. McMillan said even if it did take $2000, and the probabilities were it would not, it was better to pay that sum than to waste $100,000 on water works that would prove not to be the thing that was wanted.

Ald. Humphrey favored the plans being adjudicated upon. A man holding such a high position as Mr. Keating could not be supposed to be a thief. He would do what was just to the council. It would be a hard thing to bind an engineer down to a day. Mayor Teague explained that it would take some time to secure the necessary facts about the water shed to acompany the plans. He had called the meeting to obtain the views of the aldermen. It was not a properly called meeting and nothing could be done formally. But if the council gave an expression of opinion City Engineer Wilmot might begin collecting the necessary facts, and so when the council convened on Monday night and legally passed it there would be no unnecessary delays in forwarding plans and data.

Each alderman was then asked what he thought of the matter.

Aldermen Williams and Bragg voted nay, the other councillors voting in the affirmative.

This is a forerunner of the vote on Monday night, and it can be taken as an assured fact that the competitive plans will go back east to Engineers Keating of Toronto and Powell of Hamilton for adjudication.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

Last Saturday afternoon the Association football team (Wanderers) met and vanquished the first fifteen of the Victoria Rugby Club under Rugby rules. This was the outcome of a challenge made by the Wanderers to play two matches, one under Rugby rules and the other under Association rules. Next Saturday afternoon in the Caledonian park the association game will take place. The Rugby club are getting together a strong eleven; it is whispered some surprises are in store for the Wanderers, and that they will require to look to their laurels. The Rugby team is not yet definitely decided upon. There are so many good association players in their ranks and each one burning to avenge the defeat sustained last Saturday, that it is difficult to make a selection. It will be a game for blood and one worth seeing, and if hard work is any avail it will not be wanting on the part of the representatives from the Rugby club. The Wanderers will be fully represented, not wishing to run any unnecessary risks of having their season's record of wins broken at this time.

THE WHEEL.

WELLINGTON REORGANIZED

The Crescent Cycling club of Wellington has been reorganized for the year 1895 with the following officers: President, D. W. Eberts, M. D.; captain Jas. Deeming; secretary-treasurer, Theodore Bryant; managing committee, L. A. Murphy and A. Deeming. Theodore Bryant is the nominee for C. W. A. consul. The club is stronger in membership than ever before and will defend the provincial championships which its members hold with vigor.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The Planta Commission Will Investigate To-night.

Nanaimo, Jan. 31.—The commission opens this evening, when it is expected Mr. J. P. Planta will make a confession according to his previous statement. It is expected that the court house will be packed to the doors by not only spectators, but others who are more anxious to know the outcome. It is most likely that a number of prosecutions will follow the investigation.

A fire broke out in a residence on Nicol street yesterday afternoon, but the damage can be covered by an outlay of $20.

The funeral of Maggie Hopkins took place yesterday, six young ladies being pall bearers. The procession was large and sympathetic, showing how much the deceased was loved.

The Nanaimo Poultry Society have issued a very neat and attractive pamphlet containing the rules and regulations governing the forthcoming show, with a full description of the prizes.

HARPER'S FOR FEBRUARY.

The February Harper's opens with a stirring tale of early American maritime history, entitled New York Colonial Privateers, by Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, with illustrations by Mr. Howard Pyle. French Fighters in Africa are described in a spirited article by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, for which Mr. Frederick Remington has made a series of striking illustrations. In Down the West Coast Mr. Charles F. Lummis tells the interesting story of the five thousand mile journey from San Francisco to Callao, with its frequent interruptions at Mexican and Central American ports. A Japanese gentleman, Mr. Sen Katayama, gives an insight into the family life of his countrymen in a brief article called The H'yakusho's Summer Pleasures, with illustrations by a Japanese artist, Mr. E. Morinoto. Art in Glasgow is a valuable paper by Miss Elizabeth Robins Pennell, with reproductions of characteristic paintings by members of the Glasgow school. Apropos of the recent decision of the people of New York state to suppress gambling through a constitutional amendment, the Hon. John Bigelow treats the subject of gaming. Mr. Antonin Dvorak contributes a paper on Music in America, and Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks completes his series of papers on Indian cities with a superbly illustrated article on Oudeypoor, the City of the Sunrise. The fiction of the number is noteworthy. The third instalment of Mr. Hardy's novel, Hearts Insurgent, takes the hero to the university town of Christminster, where a new and vigorously marked character enters the story. The second part of Mr. Richard Harding Davis' The Princess Aline, illustrated by Mr. C. D. Gibson, conducts the principal personages to Paris through London, and gives many charming glimpses of European life. Mr. Julian Ralph's stories of People We Pass are continued, in a tale called Love in the Big Barracks with illustrations by Mr. Clifford Carleton. Mrs. Burton Harrison brings some of her Old Virginia into a bright sketch of New York life entitled The Merry Maid of Arcady, a short story, illustrated by Mr. Lucius Hitchcock; Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith appears as the author of a character study called John Sanders, Laborer, with pictures by Mr. A. B. Frost, and Miss Grace King contributes a sketch of Creole Louisiana entitled A Domestic Interior. Poems by Mr. John B. Tabb and Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry; timely comments on the public schools by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in The Editor's Study; and humorous anecdotes in the Editor's Drawer complete this brilliant and varied number.

THE MONTREAL MEETING.

Sir Oliver Mowat and Wm. Paterson, M.P., on the Policy of Liberal Party.

The Protection Doctrine Borrowed From the England of the Middle Ages.

At the Liberal meeting in Montreal last week, besides the Hon. Mr. Laurier, the speakers were Sir Oliver Mowat and Wm. Paterson, M. P. for South Brant. Reports of their speeches follow:

Sir Oliver's Speech.

After Mr. Laurier had concluded the audience applauded him with great vigor, and then the chairman, in a few happy remarks, introduced the next speaker, Sir Oliver Mowat, the veteran premier of Ontario. Sir Oliver was cordially received, and when the applause had subsided somewhat, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you, sir, for the very kind words which you have used in presenting me to this great assemblage; I thank you all for the very kind way in which you have received me. I thank you also, sir, for the manner in which you have spoken of the province which I represent. I rejoice at every indication of brotherhood between the provinces of Ontario and Quelec and other provinces. I believe that the sentiment of brotherhood is constantly advancing, and it is a subject for rejoicing, because it strengthens us for the contest in which we are engaged for very important objects. Unity of feeling is of very great importance in producing unity of action, and we have great objects in view. The whole of the Liberal party has great objects in view in Dominion affairs. We are just as much interested in the future in Ontario as you are in Quebec, and you are just as much interested in Quebec as we are in Ontario. We all want freer trade, we all want better laws, we all want better government, we all want a purer and more economical administration of public affairs, we all want other reforms which are set forth in the platform of the Liberal party as promulgated at the convention to which reference has been made, and we want that material prosperity which we have no doubt the obtaining of these other reforms would secure to the people of this country. And all experience shows that that prosperity and these other objects are only obtainable from the Liberal party, and I may add here that the Liberal party under the able leadership of the distinguished friend who has just been addressing you. This brotherhood of sentiment is of great importance with reference to the objects we have immediately in view. It is of great importance likewise in producing that national sentiment which I exceedingly desire to see fostered everywhere. I like to think of this Canada of ours as destined

TO BE A GREAT NATION.

If separted from the British empire I do not want to fall into the hands of any other nation. I want Canada to be a nation and a great nation of itself. And why should it not be? We have territory enough for a great nation. We have resources enough to develop for the maintenance of a great nation. A hundred years ago the four largest states of the United States, including New York, had not an aggregate of population equal to that of your great city now. I look with joy, therefore, to the prospect of Canada becoming a great nation and I hail with satisfaction everything in the sentiments of the people and in the actions of the people that may hasten that result. I know we have special difficulties here to encounter; I know that the differences of race and creed are special difficulties that the statesmen of this country have to encounter, but it is the duty of statesmen to meet such difficulties and find a solution for them.

The English speaking people of Montreal resemble very much the English speaking people of Ontario. I remember a time long before any of you came into the world that one remedy for the evils of that day was that Montreal should be annexed to Upper Canada, or what is now Ontario. I have no objection to that now. I always liked you so well that I would have been glad if that remedy had been a practicable one and we had Montreal as a part of Ontario. But I am afraid I cannot get you, and I congratulate Quebec that it has possession of the city of Montreal and of the population and wealth that are there. But while recognizing the difficulties of race here I rejoice to know that though our ancestors were often engaged in wars, that though a Frenchman was considered the natural enemy of an Englishman and an Englishman the natural enemy of a Frenchman,

THAT DAY HAS PASSED AWAY.

I am pleased to remember that for eighty years there has been no war between the nations from which we have sprung, and, as there has not been for eighty years gone by, so neither need there be for eighty years to come. I want eighty years of peace and quiet for this country to develop itself, and whatever can be done by fostering a right spirit among the people of this Dominion and by means of good government I trust will be done. I must recognize difficulties; but at the same time I refuse to think of difficulties alone. I recognize differences, but I refuse to think of differences alone. We have learned to recognize in our French-Canadian brethren valuable qualities which go to make up a national character. We have had plenty of proof that they have inherited the courage of their ancestors. We know that they are a law-abiding people; that they are an industrious and thrifty people, and careful and economical, at all events in regard to their private matters. I am told that some of them have not been quite so careful and quite so economical in public matters; but if there is any truth in that statement I hope they will mend their ways in that respect and become as anxious for economy and careful management in public affairs as they are in private affairs. And I remember also that in addition to their other qualities there is no

NATION SURPASSING THEM

in the domestic virtues. I remember with satisfaction too, and I know that both the English speaking population of Canada and the French speaking population of Canada are advancing in education, and I am aware that my French-Canadian brothers have able representatives in every department requiring culture; They have able men on the bench; they have able men at the bar; they have able men in all the professions; they have able men as merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and in every other calling they hold their own with their English speaking brothers. The contribution they make to the national character is a more important one than has perhaps been understood in some quarters, and Canada will be all the better for the special advantages which they possess.

I ought not to forget how generally give them credit for a greater amount of vivacity and politeness than we ourselves are gifted with. These also are valuable qualities. Now, as in the departments to which I have referred, so also in political life the French-Canadians stand high. When I entered political life—a long time ago—the leader of the French-Canadians in Lower Canada was Mr. Dorion, afterwards Sir Antoine Aime Dorion, chief justice of the court of Queen's bench. He was one of the very best men that I have ever met in public life. We in Ontario gave him credit—and it was a just credit—for ability, for political purity and for patriotism not exceled by any man in public life. He was a true Liberal. He loved his country. He was devoted to the advance-

NO. 2 GALLEY

ment of its well being in every respect, and he had a larger influence in the province of Upper Canada, as it was then called, than any other man not resident in it. Associated with him was Mr. Bolton, who was considered at that time the leader of the English population of the province, a good man, a sagacious man, a true patriot, a man who was valuable to his country, and whose death was a heavy loss to the Liberal party and

TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

My brothers of French Canada have advanced now a step further. We have now Mr. Laurier, not as leader merely of the French-Canadians of his own province, but as leader of the Liberal party of the whole Dominion. We were attracted by Mr. Dorion; we loved him. He was loved among us wherever he was known, and we entertain the same sentiments toward Mr. Laurier, and our people have accepted with satisfaction—with joy even—his becoming the leader of the Liberals of the whole country. I was associated with Mr. Dorion and Mr. Bolton in the government of this country. I was associated with them for the long period of two days, and we were then obliged to resign. (Laughter.) It happened through the mistake of the governor-general in refusing to grant a dissolution, to which it is perfectly certain, and it is now universally admitted, we were certainly entitled

I am sometimes spoken of as "venerable." I am not quite sure, but I think to-night I was called "old." (Laughter.) I have also, to my recollection, been called "aged;" but I do not recognize the applicability of this adjective, because I do not feel as people to whom the epithet is applicable must feel. Yet there are certain events of the last thirty-six or thirty-seven years which make me feel I must, indeed, be getting old. Of the Brown-Dorion administration every member has passed from this world. Dorion is gone, and Drummond, Laberge, Lemieux, Thibaudeau—all have gone; and in the sister province Brown, Morris, Sandfield Macdonald, Foley and Connor have all left us. I myself alone remain, and I believe that if any remain of the Macdonald-Dorion government, of which I was also a member, but one or two remain besides myself. That government had been formed for the express purpose of endeavoring to settle the differences between Upper and Lower Canada, and the differences also between Protestants and Roman Catholics, so far as these were affected by legislation. These governments were made up, all except myself (laughter) of very able men. They had been connected with parties in various ways, and they came together believing that they would be able to devise a scheme by which these important objects would be accomplished. I think it is a great pity that they did not get the opportunity earlier. We might have got our difficulties removed, and as we did afterwards get them removed, perhaps they would have been removed more effectually. While the constitution then met with the sanction of the people and of all parties in the country, experience shows that it needs amendment. When the Liberal party comes into power it will be amended, and among other things we will have a reform of the senate.

Now our friends have been a long time out of power in the Dominion. They have had a long struggle, and our people have made a good many mistakes. They made a very serious mistake when they defeated the best of premiers and most excellent of men, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Canada made another mistake when she adopted the protective system, from which we are now struggling to be freed. Another mistake was made in retaining so long in power the Conservative government in spite of many misdoings. They made a mistake in not returning members enough to make our distinguished leader, Mr. Laurier, premier at the last general election, and they will make another mistake, as great as any mistake they have made, if they do not return him at the coming general elections by a considerable majority. But I believe they are going to do so, and if he is to be our premier for five years he will probably be premier for twenty-two years more. There are indications of this kind in every province; indications, I am glad to know, in Quebec; indications, as we all know, in my own province. Without going into any detail of this, I may mention as one of the indications the lesson that is to be drawn from our general election in Ontario last June. You all know that Conservatives as a rule vote for Conservative candidates in the province and conservative candidates in the Dominion likewise. Of the ninety-four members that constitute our legislative assembly how many Conservatives were returned? Twenty-four. I believe we do get the support of a good many Conservatives who find that we govern very well and who vote for a good government. That is what they are going to do when Mr. Laurier is premier. They may vote against him the first time, but he will give them so good a government that many will never vote against him again. We are going to try and give two supporters for Mr. Laurier for every one that may go against him, and if we fail in giving him two we will give him three.

Sir Oliver concluded shortly afterwards, thanking his hearers once more for the reception they had accorded him.

Mr. Paterson's Speech.

When the cheering had to some extent subsided the president stepped to the front and introduced one whom he designated the last, but by no means the least speaker—Mr. William Paterson, the member for South Brant. Mr. Paterson, who was received with a perfect tornado of applause, spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The hour is now so late that if I consulted my own feelings in the matter, I should suggest that we should all go home before I weary you, but then again I do not wish to appear unwilling to address a few words to you concerning the platform of the Liberal party on this my first visit to Montreal. Let me, first, however, congratulate you on this magnificent meeting, and let me congratulate the Liberal club of Montreal on its president. I feel confident that the other officers are like himself jealous for the good cause. For one like myself a humble member of the Libral party, it is rather an awkward position to find one's self on a programme with such men as Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat. One feels afraid to speak first, because the audience is anxious to hear what is coming after, and still more afraid to follow them, for that means to address you after you have listened to men who as orators are perhaps not equalled in the Dominion. The elections may be close at hand; we do not know whether they are or not; but at least we know that both parties are preparing for a struggle. As you will notice by articles which have recently appeared in the public press, the Ministerial party has arranged for a series of meetings next week, a series in which they propose to present their case before the people of Ontario." (At this point an ardent supporter of the government in the rear of the hall announced his confidence in the success of their efforts in a very loud voice.) "I am afraid they will carry my friend with them, as he evidently did not hear the speech of our leader this evening, or he would probably have been convinced of his errors, as a good many of his friends have been. We shall be pleased to hear a clear exposition of their policy, I am sure. I am glad to know that the Liberal club has placed the platform of the Liberal party on the cards which have been distributed in such a shape that every man can have it before him. Study it when you go to your homes. I commend it to the people of Canada, consider and study it, I say, and contrast it with the platform of our opponents. Which policy is it that best serves the interest of the people of Canada? If we look at the Ministerial policy, how can we describe it? Sir, it is a policy for the restriction of trade and commerce. And what, then, shall we say of the Liberal policy? It is a policy for the expansion and extension of trade and commerce. The whole welfare of the nation is bound up in this. Need I ask you in what direction the interests of the country would lie? If you restricted the liberty of the press would you look for intellectual attainments? When you restrict the freedom of the people commercially what results can you expect? Your money is being spent in millions to make this Canada of ours a great country. Public and private enterprise is all towards the same end. Buildings are erected, bridges are built and tunnels are bored under rivers to allow commerce with its beneficial influence to have free scope in our land. But while all this is being done the government is at work erecting tariff walls in order to restrict that very commerce, they will tell you that ruin and devastation attend the policy of the Liberal party; that its adoption means the closing of factories, the artisian thrown out of work, and many and terrible are the pictures which they will paint for you. And yet that is the party which by its very utterances shows that it would take the stencil plate and brand upon the brow of every Canadian artisan the word "inferior." If that is a congenial task to them, let them do it, but I hold that Canadian skill, Canadian muscle and Canadian brain is equal to any that can be found in any country in the world. Our opponents claim to belong to the patriotic party and announce that it is their policy that keeps the country alive. They claim that by forcing us to purchase their products they are building up the country. When the Liberal oppo-

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

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TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1147		
8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	P...	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...	Seattle....	25	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	..	*Tacoma..	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

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TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily		SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily	
P.M.		A.M.	
Dy 3 00	Victoria	Ar 12.00	
3 04	Russell's	11 56	
3 14	Esquimalt	11 46	
3 17	Stewart's	11 43	
3 24	Parson's Bay	11 36	
3 27	Gerdstown	11 33	
3 37	Summit Siding	10 55	
4 06	Shawnigan Lake	10 25	
4 26	Cobble Hill	10 05	
4 40	McPherson's	9 55	
4 48	Kokaiah	9 46	
5 05	Duncan's	9 30	
5 18	Westholme	9 13	
5 26	Chemainus	9 05	
5 42	Oyster Bay Siding	8 50	
6 00	Oyster Bay	8 31	
6 20	Nanaimo	8 10	
6 40	Wellington	7 50	
Ar 7 00		Lv 7 30	

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

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" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

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sition comes into power, they will not pass a law

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his goods anywhere, or to sell his goods anywhere. Certain Conservative journals have recently quoted from the Times, which mentioned that upon the occasion of a recent royal marriage in England, all the trousseau had been purchased in Great Britain, and they have pointed to this as an example of the distress and sore straits to which England has been brought by free trade. We fail to see the point, but we would say to our friends of the Conservative party with regard to Canada: 'If you believe that Canada will be damaged and forever ruined if Canadian goods are not bought exclusively, at least you have nearly half the people of Canada professing to follow your doctrines; why not put your theories into practice, and at least save half of the poor country from going to ruin if a Liberal policy is followed. I don't believe that any industry would be ruined by the adoption of the Liberal policy, I hold that the revenue tariff policy of our party means prosperity to the country, and this includes the manufacturers. I have been asked to speak partly to the representatives of manufacturing interests. In 1868 you started with a revenue tariff of 15 per cent. This continued for fifteen years, when it was raised to 17 1-2 per cent. What was the result You have heard them sound the praises of the National policy to such an extent that you might think that the manufacturing interests had been fostered and enlarged by this national policy. Nothing of the kind. A grant was made by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie to enable the Canadian manufacturers to exhibit their products at a World' Fair that was held at Philadelphia. I attended that exhibition and what did I see? Why my heart swelled and my Canadian pride was raised as I heard the commendations which the exhibits of my country received from people from all over the world. Befor the Liberal party went out of power, Canada was exporting over $4,000,000 worth of goods to the different countries of the world. After these fifteen years of national policy, what do we see? When we should have a large increase of export trade in manufactured goods, we find that the figure is now only $7,000,000, as against $4,000,000 of fifteen years ago, and you have to take a million and a quarter off that account of that amount representing household goods of families forced to go to other cities in order to obtain a living. Allow me to point out to any manufacturers who may be present, a few statistics which will show that the national policy has not been a very great success. If you are to have the whole market to yourself, it is of the gratest importance that the population should increase. Now let us take the census and compare results. In the province of Quebec under revenue tariff the population increased 167,000, under the national policy it increased 129,000. In Ontario it increased 306,000, from 1881 to 1891, 108,000. In Nova Scotia 52,000 against only 9000, while in the province of New Brunswick the figures are 35,000 against 30,—not thirty thousand mind you, but just 30. The little province of Prince Edward Island was very nearly the same 14,000 against 187. In the whole Dominion 685,000 against 508,000, or 17 per cent. under the Liberal policy, and not 12 per cent. under the National Policy. You surely can't expect much for the benefit of the manufacturers when you haven't the people in the country to purchase the goods when they are manufactured. Not only so but the men who are left, are so impoverished by supporting this system, that they have not the money to buy your goods even when they are manufactured. Judge these things for yourselves. Taking the census of 1881 and 1891 in connection with the debt of those years, you will find that in this decade the population increased 11 3-4 per cent., while the debt increased 37 per cent., so that, not only, you have not the people that you want, but what you have are borne down by a debt which has increased three times the ratio of the population. And now I would like to call your attention to a statement made by the Hon. Dr. Montague on the 10th of December last. Dr. Montague was not at that time a member of the government, but was lecturing in conjunction with some of the members of the government, and the speech from which I intend to quote was referred to by the Empire of the following day as being a most eloquent effort, so that his utterances were accepted by the government. Since that time, owing to the lamentable death of Sir John Thompson, Dr. Montague has been provided with a seat in the cabinet, and is now one of Her Majesty's advisers, and he is now recognized as one of the exponents of the government. In this speech it is noticeable that the subject of the tariff was treated as though no attempt would be made to lighten

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

You will remember that about that time it was generally believed that the government was really going to take some steps in this direction, but at last the matter was left open, while deputation after deputation waited on the government, and at last the party slipped back into its old place in regard to the subject. But to judge from this speech to which I refer, there was to be no more wavering as to the policy of the Conservative party. As Mr. Foster declared in his budget speech, they stood firmly and solidly on the ground of protection, believing it to be the tariff for the conditions of the moment, the essential of their whole policy, a tariff modified to the conditions of the individual. By this arrangement a manufacturer would go to Ottawa and if the conditions were not suitable to him he would clamor for the modifications which he desired till he got them. Under the Liberal government regard will be had to the revenue of the country, and there will be something like stability in the fiscal policy. Dr. Montague in his speech wanted someone to explain to him what the resolution of the Liberal party was, and what it meant. Now I contend that if Dr. Montague was unable to understand what was meant by the Liberal resolution, that wasn't the fault of the resolution, or the manner in which it was framed. He approves the adoption of the British policy as suggested by Mr. Laurier; he says: "Let the English example be followed," but the he asks "What is the English example?" He soon tells us. The English, he says, at one time supplied wool to Flanders and Iron to Normandy, but in 1337—note the date—it was decreed that this must be stopped, and that anyone so doing should be punished by fines, imprisonment and even death. So we see that both parties take their inspiration from England. Mr. Laurier says: "Take England as it has been for the past 50 years, and gain your inspiration; take England with its expanded commerce, England in the very vanguard of nations, England the glory of our race." Young man drink of the same fountain of inspiration as your noble leader, and look to England of to-day. But you, young man, who interrupted me just now, where do you go for your inspiration? Turning your back on the light which shines from the experience of the nations, you grope, and grope and stumble on in the darkness, until you finally come to the year 1337, and there you and your friends sit yourselves down before those statutes of 1337 which provide for the fine, imprisonment and even death of anyone who is found wearing a stitch of clothes not manufactured in one certain country. Dr. Montague has asked his audience to remember the date, yet it was not I who said "note the date" it was Dr. Montague himself. I ask you to consider once more the source from which the Tory party obtains its inspiration. Yes, think of it, you young men; imagine the Tory party going back to the year 1337 to get their inspiration for their policy. Consider them going back to a day when even in England men trafficked in men, and serfdom prevailed. They are going back to that date to find a policy for this country to-day; going back to a date a century and a half before even the discovery of this continent. It must at least be a solace to Dr. Montague to remember that in all probability those who dwelt here anterior to the discovery of this new world, followed out his principles with regard to the clothes they wore. But to think of a party going back to those days to find a model for the commercial relations of the nineteenth century. Even the Tories admit that there has been some improvement since that time. Well, isn't that the direction in which we should move? Then, again, Dr. Montague draws his inspiration from the days of Cromwell. He finds that in those times they enacted in England that none but English vessels should enter English ports, and that Englishmen should compose at least three-quarters of the crews by which they were manned. Fancy this for another nineteenth century inspiration! Is there any one present in this audience who considers that Montreal would be wealthier and more prosperous if none but Canadians vessels were allowed to enter this port, and none but Canadian sailors allowed to work them? Just let me point you to the two politics again, as Dr. Montague says they are both inspired by England. Mr. Laurier's looking into the Motherland of to-day, rejoicing in the commercial developement which she has effected, and in the commercial laws which obtain to-day, the others seeking a remote period when laws other than the laws of commerce prevailed always which we would not like to see enacted in this country to-day. I fear that I have already spoken too long, so I will not detain you longer. (Loud cries from all parts of the Hall of "Go on.") Well, we hope to be able by our policy to relieve the burdens which are at present imposed upon our people, we hope to see the whole country prosperous, we want to see the great North-West well settled and progressing, in a word, we hope to see this Canada of ours gowing forward by leaps and bounds. The views of the Liberal party stand for liberty and freedom. We don't believe in oppressing one portion of the people for the benefit of another portion. The Liberal party stands for liberty in every shape and form. If there is anything on the statute book which is oppressive to any portion of the people it is their duty to see that it is removed from the statute book as soon as possible. I have to thank you, men of Montreal, for the opportunity of being with you to-night, and I have to rejoice with you that we have had the chance to listen to the words which have been spoken tonight by two of the greatest Liberals we have. Let us by all means conserve what is right and good. I am perhaps not quite so young as I may appear to be, and I tell you after reading closely the history of my own country, the history of England, and the history of other countries, I have to say—valuing as I do the good will of my Conservative friends—that there is not a single liberty that is now enjoyed but, that is enjoyed through the action of the Liberal party. Be animated by that policy of liberty, do what is right and the city will prosper, and if the city prospers, you will prosper also. Once more I thank you."

Brown's three star * * * special Scotch Whisky is the best drink to adopt for the new year. Pure, wholesome and of exquisite flavor.

A SURVEYOR'S LIFE.

ONE OF HARDSHIP AND FREQUENT GREAT EXPOSURE.

Mr. John L. Robertson, Government Surveyor, Arichat, N. S., Tells of One of the Troubles That Beset Men of His Calling.

The life of a land surveyor, while in many respects a fascinating one, is one also of frequent trial and great hardship. This is especially the case with government surveyors, who are sent into sparsely settled districts locating new townships, opening colnization roads, and performing like duties in all sorts of weather. Mr. John J. Robertson, government surveyor at Arichat, N. S., says: In following my profession I have been exposed frequently to the most disagreeable kinds of weather, with wet clothing, wet feet and general discomfort. Some five years ago this culminated in a severe case of rheumatism, which, beginning in my feet and legs, worked up into my body. I also suffered much from cold feet, which was accompanied by such profuse perspiration that I was often obliged to change my socks several times a day. The pain accompanying the rheumatism was at times almost unbearable, and it is needless to say that I tried many preparations alleged to be a cure for this trouble, but without finding beneficial results. By chance a pamphlet describing the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came into my possession and decided me to give this medicine a trial. I think I took in all nearly a dozen boxes, and I must say that, judged by results, they are one of the most remarkable medicines known. My rheumatism has entirely disappeared, and although I have since frequently been exposed to bad weather, I have never felt better in my life, and it is now upwards of a year since I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which shows that they have effectually reached the root of the disease and driven it from my system. I cheerfully give my experience with this great medicine in the hope that it may prove valuable to some other sufferer.

THE MAFIA AT WORK.

Ttempt to Levy Blackmail Proves a Failure.

New Orleans, Jan. 30.—Chief of Police Gaster received information from Donaldsonville which leaves no doubt in his mind that the letter sent to Mr. Montelions, the wealthy Italian of this city demanding a large sum of money from him, was written by members of the Mafia. It seems now that Mr. Montelione was one of the wealthy Italians systematically blackmailed and plundered by the Mafia previous to 1890, when the Italian lynchings broke out. Some of those who were engaged in blackmailing him then, doubtless thought that they could renew their operations as the storm had blown over, and never thought Mr. Montelione encouraged by years of relief from their exactions would appeal to the police for protection. Chief Gaster received information yesterday from Joseph Bradford that while he and a friend were out deer hunting on Saturday in the woods at Salsburg, the time and place appointed for Mr. Montelione to meet the agents of the Mafia and pay over the money demanded by them, he encountered an Italian who, by the whistle peculiar to the Mafia which played a prominent part in the assassination of Chief Hennessey, notified his partner of the presence of hunters. Finding that they were not the agents of Montelione or the men he expected to meet, the Italian explained that he and his friend were lost in the woods and disappeared in the underbrush.

HATS IN THEATRES.

Two States Go in for Laws to Put a Stop to It.

Albany, N. Y. Jan. 31.—People laughed when Assemblyman Cutler of Rockland county, introduced a bill aimed at the custom of wearing big hats at theatres when first introduced. The measure looked very much like a joke, but to-day the committee will mean that Mr. Cutler means business by reporting the bill favorably to the house.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 31.—In the house yesterday Mr. Duncan introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to appear in any theatre, opera house, hall, lecture room or other public place of entertainment, amusement or instruction where an admission is charged and where an unobstructed view is necessary and is prevented by the wearing apparel of any individual wearing any article that will obstruct or interfere, under penalty of summary ejection and the imposing of a fine of $10 upon conviction by a court.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all Druggists.

—Do not forget that money spent well is practically money saved. You know a genuine bargain when you see it; come and see some at Weiler Bros.' carpet department.

WEAK MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

AMUSEMENTS.

PYTHIAN HOME SOCIAL SERIES.

Anniversary Social Dance,

Castle Hall, Duck Building, Broad Street.

Wednesday Evening, February 6th, 1895

Tickets, $1.50, including supper.

LAST DAY!

—OF—

POULTRY AND DOG SHOW

CLOSES TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK

Admission 25c. Children 10c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MATINEE AND NIGHT

Saturday, Feb'y 2nd

The Autocratic Express of the farce comedy world

NELLIE McHENRY,

and her circo-Comedy

A NIGHT —AT THE— CIRCUS

SEE The Wild Man of Borneo.
SEE The Human Xylophone.
SEE The Honest Lawyer.
SEE The Comical Clowns.
SEE The Only Pete Jenkins.
SEE The Man Who Walks on His Ear.

ALL WAIT UNDER ONE CANVAS, IN ONE RING. For the Big Show.

Prices, matinee 75c, 50c., and 25c; evening, $1.00, 75c., and 50c. Seats on sale at Jamieson's.

Simpson, Strickland & Co

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders

KINGDON TRADE MARK

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,

D. J. MUNN, Secretary.

j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA, Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at 58 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A.D. 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. L. BELYEA, Solicitor for the Assignee.

jan29-3ot

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.

17-1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY, Solicitors for Applicants.

411-9w

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.

d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

j15-1m-d&w

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to regulate and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Note need by over 20,000 ladies. Ones used will use again. Invigorates those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed to stamp. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

oc8-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES.

The German Emperor Telegraphs His Condolence to Canrobert's Son.

London, Jan. 31.—Wool sales to-day amounted to over ten thousand bales. The competition was less animated.

Paris, Jan. 31.—In the chamber of deputies to-day after a stormy debate an urgency bill was voted to grant 20,000 francs to defray the expenses of Marshal Canrobert's funeral.

London, Jan. 31.—The Times correspondent in Constantinople says the government has informed the British embassy that no correspondents will be allowed to visit Sassoun until the commission of inquiry shall have reported.

The Times correspondent in Melbourne cables: Some jealousy has arisen on the part of certain delegates to the Australasian federal council opening in Hobart Town to-morrow towards the premiers' conference, owing to the idea that the conference was convened to overshadow the council. The latter has adopted the proposal that whatever honor attach to the promotion of federation shall be shared by the council. The conference ignores this jealousy and continues friendly.

The colossal battleship Majestic was launched at Portsmouth to-day with great ceremony. The vessel was christened by the Marchioness of Lorne.

The Australasian colonies will adopt the standard zone at midnight to-night, by which Victorian time will advance 20 minutes, making Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane ten hours, Adelaide nine, Perth eight hours and Wellington eleven hours ahead of Greenwich time.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The emperor has telegraphed this message to the son of the late Marshal Canrobert: "I and my corps of guards regret most heartily the death of the heroic defender of St. Privat, who always filled us with admiration."

ALL CARS RUNNING.

No Further Need for Police Protection on the Trolley Lines.

Brooklyn, Jan. 31.—Cars are running on all trolley lines on schedule for the first time in seventeen days. The cars will run all night to-night and the normal operation of the roads is now restored. Violence has died out. To-day the cars are in operation without police protection.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Toronto Counterfeiter Caught Finishing His Coins.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Ambrose B. Tiernan, a Jarvis street confectioner, was arrested last night, charged with counterfeiting silver coins. Detectives caught him in the act of filing down the edges of spurious half dollar pieces. Many of these coins had been in circulation lately and Tiernan had made a handsome profit selling them at four for twenty-five cents.

Herman Brenzell, a New York broker, arrived here on Monday, and yesterday caused the arrest of Fred Tiedman, a German, 60 years old, who had been living here for six months under the name of Alfred Shutte. Brenzell says that Tiedman robbed him of $160,000 while employed by him in the brokerage business.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The schooner Starling of Belleville, Mrs. Mullins of this place being owner, was destroyed by fire here on Tuesday night. Loss $4000. No insurance.

Guelph, Jan. 31.—Smallpox quarantine against Ontario Agricultural College is raised.

F. W. Stone, one of Canada's most successful stock breeders, died yesterday aged 81 years.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The Ontario legislature is called to meet on Thursday, Feb. 21st.

Listowel, Jan. 31.—Hon. John Haggart with other members of the cabinet, addressed a public meeting here last night. He told the audience that an appeal to the country would shortly be made but omitted the date.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The board of trade elections resulted as follows: President, James A. Cantlie; First Vice-President, John Torrance; Second Vice-President, John McKergo; Treasurer, C. F. Smith.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Acting Commissioner of Customs Charged With Malfeasance.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Thos. J. Watters, acting commissioner of customs, appeared in the police court this morning charged with appropriating $543 of money belonging to the government. Hogg, of O'Connor & Hogg, appeared for the Dominion, and A. Ferguson for Watters. The case was set down for February 2. No evidence was taken. Watters was let go on bail of $2,000, in his own name and Jas. Isbester and Jos. Kavanaugh in $1,000 each. The charge which is laid by A. P. Sherwood, says he has just cause that Thos. J. Watters did unlawfully take from the queen on the 16th of January, 1894, the sum of $93, the property of her majesty the queen, the property of her majesty the queen, the property of her majesty the queen, the property and further sums on the 28th of February, 1894, sum of $93; 19th of March, 1894, 18th of April, 1893, 15th of June, $90; 6th of August, $90. The charge goes on to cite that Watters, being acting commissioner for customs, has received these moneys from the Wabash railway at Chicago, and had appropriated them for his own use. Watters being interviewed respecting the charge, says that all moneys he had received were either placed to the credit of the government or were ready to be deposited. He says he appreciated it and he knows what is behind it all. He holds that he is responsible to the minister of trade and commerce, and not to Wallace.

Bowell, who is in Toronto to-day, will go to Montreal before coming back here. He is sounding the party leaders on the school question and the general elections.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Returns received at the department of trade and commerce show that during 1894 there were shipped to England 28,711 tons of Canadian hay. The shipments of the preceding year were 63,175 tons, a falling off of more than one-half.

A cablegram from Newfoundland states that it is reported there that the Canadian government decline to consider the proposals for confederation. Premier Bowell gave this a distinct denial. No communication has been received from Newfoundland government so that this government has not sent any communication to the Newfoundland authorities. The premier added that he was in favor of confederation at the proper time and under proper conditions.

Watters, commissioner of customs, arraigned in the police court this morning and accused of defrauding Her Majesty of $543, was remanded for a week. On being interviewed, Watters said he was entirely innocent of anything of the kind. He added: "I would be a great fool after having handled thousands of dollars of government money if I were to take a couple of hundred."

The impression is strong here that it is a put up job on Watters by Controller Wallace, who dislikes him and wants his place for a friend. Watters may by carelessness have left himself open to some trivial charges.

No one in the city can be got to say they believe the charge. It is well known that Wallace entertains a strong feeling against the commissioner and the general opinion is expressed that Watters is the victim of spite. Watters is a son of Judge Watters of St. John, N. B.

ARRANGING A STRIKE.

American Railway Union Has a Hand In It—On a Big Scale.

New York, Jan. 31—The Recorder says: The officials of the American Railway Union had a secret conference last evening in Brooklyn in the office of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., with Secretary John Giblin, Andrew D. Nest, Wm. Holcombe, P. A. Collins, and Master Workman Martin J. Connolly. It is said that the result of the conference may be a railroad strike of greater magnitude even than that which centered in Chicago last year. One of the officials was J. M. Ricker. The names of the others could not be learned. The men came direct from Debs and offered the services of the entire organization to Master Workman Connolly. A Recorder reporter saw Mr. Connolly after the conference. "Are there three A. R. U. men in town tonight?" the reporter asked. "Yes, they came direct from the president of the order and are empowered to do anything we ask," he replied.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor:—I am happy to see that Alma Pater, or Mater, has decided as to his gender, for I feel that the Colonist must have been in doubt, as his letter was signed in Sunday's edition in both ways, and consequently, was very misleading. Will Alma Pater inform me when and where the A. P. A. passed the resolution referred to. I notice that Alma Mater this morning quotes a resolution passed by the A. P. A. at its last annual meeting, at Ashville, N.C., which practically contradicts the one quoted by Alma Mater. VERITAS.

Victoria, Jan. 30.

That there remains a remnant who have not "bowed their knees to Baal" is evidenced by a story given to the editor of the Single Tax Courier on the best authority, concerning the distinguished author of "Notes on Ingersoll," the Rev. Father Louis A. Lambert, now editor of Freeman's Journal, one of the leading Catholic publications in America. Father Lambert was not at the time, or now, embarrassed with a superabundance of the wealth of this world. An offer was made to him by a responsible publishing house of $25,000 for a work that would "show up" Henry George's "fallacies" in the same brilliant style with which the generalizations of Ingersoll had been punctured. Not having given much thought to recent economic teaching, but supposing that George was a sophist of equal caliber, he began to look the matter up. But upon careful examination he wrote to the publishers declining their magnificent offer and saying that as the result of his investigations he, too, had become a single-taxer. Subsequently Father Lambert became editor of the Philadelphia Times, a church publication, and did good work for the single tax. Now single-taxers entertain the liveliest expectations of future increased usefulness of the paper of which he has lately assumed editorial control.

BIRTH.

BROWN.—On the 31st instant, at 45 North Chatham street, the wife of J. G. Brown of a son.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Magistrate Planta of Nanaimo was taken back to the city of his magistrateship this afternoon. He was in charge of Superintendent of Police Hussey.

—There will be a band concert at the drill shed a week from Saturday night, and one of the features of the evening will be an exhibit by Alfred Dugay, the tight rope walker.

Carmanah, Jan. 31.—9:30 a.m.—Barometer, 30:10; temperature, 37. Calm, clear and smooth. Two schooners bound out and an American tug with two barks in tow bound in. 2:40 p.m.—Steamer Mystery just passed in.

—There is talk of leaving the decorations up in Assembly hall and giving a hop on Tuesday night in aid of the Samaritan home. There will be a meeting late this afternoon, and there is every likelihood of the idea being carried out.

—At the Single Tax meeting last evening Mr. Berridge read a letter in reply to the taxation of improvements advocated by Amor de Cosmos in a letter to the Colonist. The letter had been sent to the morning paper, but was not published. Next Wednesday evening Mr. Berridge will deliver a lecture.

—The schooner Walter L. Rich, Captain Balcom; San Jose, Captain Foley; and Victoria, Captain Balcom, sailed on their sealing cruises yesterday. Capt. Bailey and others have chartered the schooner Enterprise and will send her on a sealing cruise. She will be ready in a few days as will the sealer Teresa, Captain Meyer. Captain Grant has purchased the schooner Penelope from the Urquhart estate and she will go to the Behring Sea later in the season. She is a fine able schooner.

—The case against J. Stichnoth, charged with arson, is being heard in the city police court this afternoon before Magistrate Macrae. A. L. Belyea appears on behalf of Stichnoth, and Chief Sheppard is conducting the prosecution. All witnesses were ordered out of court except while giving evidence. William Villman was in the box the whole afternoon. Villman lived with Stichnoch in the house alleged to have been set fire to. He swore he left the house at 5:30 in the evening of the fire and returned at 10 with Stichnoch to see the place in flames.

—Coroner Hasell is this afternoon holding an inquest on the body of Jack Sing, the Chinaman who was almost cut in two at the Taylor mill yesterday afternoon. Sing was at work at a slab saw when a rope which held the saw and brought it up to its work broke. Sing's left arm was cut off and the saw almost cut the body in two, striking him in the abdomen and running upward. The only evidence as to the accident was given by another Celestial who stood some distance away. Evidence was still being taken at 4 o'clock. The Chinese are carefully watching the case, and it is barely possible that there will be a damage suit.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Crease disposed of the following applications this morning:

Arthur Payne vs. Corporation of Victoria—Application of plaintiff for examination of E. A. Wilmot, city engineer. Order made by consent.

Robert Ward & Co., vs. Clark and others—Application of defendant John Clark, jr., to deliver particulars. Order made as asked for. A. L. Belyea for defendant, John Clark, jr., A. P. Luxton for plaintiffs.

Robert Ward & Co., vs. Clark and others—Application of defendant Hennigar for an order to strike out certain paragraphs in statement of claim. Order made for leave to amend plaintiffs' particulars. Costs reserved. A. L. Belyea for defendant Hennigar, A. P. Luxton for Plaintiffs.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The Gifts and Failures of the Famous Elizabethan.

Of all the famous Elizabethans Sir Walter Raleigh is the most romantically interesting. His splendid and varied gifts, his checkered fortunes and his cruel end will embalm his memory in English history. But Raleigh's great accomplishments promised more than they performed. His hand was in everything, but of work successfully completed he has less to show than others far his inferiors, to whom fortune had offered fewer opportunities. He was engaged in a hundred schemes at once, and in everyone of them was always some taint of self, some personal ambition, or private object to be gained.

Raleigh's life is a record of undertakings begun in enthusiasm, maintained imperfectly, and failures in the end. Among his other adventures he had sent a colony to Virginia. He had imagined or had been led by others to believe, that there was an Indian court there, brilliant as Montezuma's, an enlightened nation crying to be admitted within the charmed circles of Gloriana's subjects. His princes and princesses proved things of air, or mere Indian savages; and of Raleigh there remains nothing in Virginia save the name of the city which is called after him. The starving survivors of his settlement on the Roanoke river were taken on board by Drake's returning squadron, and carried home to England, where they all arrived in safety, to the glory of God, as our ancestors said and meant in unconventional sincerity, on July 28, 1586.—Froude in Longman's Magazine.

Lord Burton, of pale ale fame, has given a $320,000 town hall for Burton-upon-Trent, the town in which his immense brewery is located. His father, Sir Michael Bass, who first brewed the sparkling beverage which bears his name, spent $850,000 in beautifying the town.

SOME... Ball Requisites.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

$2 00 Dress Shirts reduced to $1.50.
$1.50 Dress Shirts reduced to $1 00.
$1 25 Kid Gloves reduced to 75c.
75c. Kid Gloves reduced to 50c.

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Largely used by ATHLETES when training.

AT THE SIPLON HOSPICE.

The Monks Inevitably Become Victims of the Cold.

One may hold opinions about the monastic life extremely adverse to it on the grounds of common sense and utility, yet I think its most virulent antagonists would fail to see in these Augustinians of the Simplon a single trace of viciousness. There are monasteries and monasteries. A greater contrast could hardly be conceived than that of the genial life led by the inmates of certain Greek conventual houses, and the life lived here some 6,000 feet above the sea level. In the one case there is the luxurious warmth of the southern sun all the year round, gay scenery, the scent of orange and lemon blossom, and the hum of bees hastening to the monastery hives from the perfumed herbs of the mountains.

The discipline may or may not be reckoned severe, but it suits its subjects, who even on fast days quaff their wine of an evening with the relish of voluptuaries. A midnight sanitter into the monastery chapel, across a courtyard odorous with flowers and in an atmosphere refreshing rather than cold, cannot be accounted a hardship of the first order; and yet, after the one great restriction upon their social instincts, this is perhaps their severest trial. In the other case the life is one long self-denial, with inevitable physical suffering, which breaks down the strongest before his time.

They told me here that the first five years may be got through fairly. After that the cold begins its salient attacks with rheumatism and chronic catarrh. The month's holiday in the year they are allowed is not enough to fortify them adequately against the winter. They make no pretense of warming the Hospice in proportion to the cold, nor, apparently, do they clothe as lay-men would who were obliged to live in a building the temperature of which for months at a time is several degrees below the freezing point. Their spirits must infallibly get afflicted by the constant malaise, or worse, of their bodies. Yet they are what they are: gentlemen in conduct, as well as Christians of the best kind in practice as well as calling.—The Cornhill Magazine.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Mrs McQuade, R M Palmer, Mrs Palmer, E B Norton, N E Soloman, W Marshall, L Garische, V W Mitchell, J R Winston, Mrs R C Blodgett, E N Williams, J T Hoggee, Mrs Hoggee, E C Riddille, Wm Montana, John Langham, W Washington, Ames Guest.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—The Ames Holden Co, J H Todd & Son, J A Ritchie, J Hunter, R P Rithet & Co, R B Oxley.

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Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Allan Line, Numidian	Mar. 16
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	Mar. 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 16
Cunard Line, Aurania	Feb. 23
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 13
American Line, New York	Feb. 20
White Star Line, Teutonic	Feb. 13
White Star Line, Britannic	Feb. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	Feb. 19
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Feb. 26
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Feb. 23
Red Star Line, Rhyniand	Feb. 13
Red Star Line, Westernland	Feb. 20
Allan State Line State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $16.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

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